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No. 53

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
April 18, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JEFF DENHAM to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

Minister Yolanda Adams, Bay Area Baptist Church, Houston, Texas, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we are honored to be in Your presence, experiencing Your goodness and glory. We thank You for this day, a day to make a difference in the lives of those who need and depend upon us, a new day to realize how much we absolutely need Your guidance and direction.

Give us the boldness to be the leaders of light and compassion, for we are our brothers' keepers. Allow us to be blessings wherever and whenever the opportunities arise.

Lord, empower us to be leaders of great example. Let us become loving like You, caring like You, unselfish like You, and always giving like You.

Lord, in light of all the recent tragedies, we ask that You give comfort and compassion to those who are hurting and grieving. Be with them in this time of grief, loss, fear, and uncertainty.

Lord, let us be agents of healing, hope, and love. We love and adore You. Thank You for hearing and answering our prayers and petitions. Thank You for Your grace and mercy which strengthens us for daily service. We ex-

pect goodness to follow us this day as we honor You in our living.

In our Lord's name, amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BERA of California led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### WELCOMING MINISTER YOLANDA ADAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas

(Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we have faced enormous tragedies this week with the horrific tragedy of Boston, and now today the tragedy of explosions in West, Texas. I rise today to salute Minister Yolanda Adams, who has taken her music to a step where she is ministering and giving comfort to those who need comfort.

As reflected in her prayer and through her music, Yolanda Adams has taught us to embrace God's grace and mercy, and for those who will listen, to stand in the sunlight of joy as one looks toward the hopefulness of their future or of their lives.

Yolanda Adams is a native-born American, native-born Houstonian, and in fact someone who grew up in the public schools of Houston and began her life in music after she began her life as a teacher. She graduated from Sterling High School in 1979 and is the oldest of six siblings.

After graduating from the University of California, Berkeley, she began a career as a schoolteacher, and then she began her career as a professional singer. But she wanted to do more and combined her singing with ministering.

She is an American Grammy Award-winning gospel singer, but she also has a heart for giving, and she provides every year in our community a health forum for women to make them healthier, to make them take care of themselves, to provide them with information. She has a wonderful album, "Songs from the Heart," with the wonderful song "Fragile Heart." In 1999, she was able to move her career beyond this local community. Her songs included "Yeah" and "Open My Heart." Many of you have heard her sing "Believe," "Never Give Up," and "Battle is the Lord's." Yolanda Adams comes to us as a person who believes that her ministry can comfort, but she can also

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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comfort in song. She never leaves anyone behind.

She had the privilege and honor of giving to President Barack Obama and adding to the song, "Yes We Can: Voices of a Grass Roots Movement." She has sung the national anthem at the BCS national championship football game, as well as making a lot of other contributions to American music. She is a supporter of music education for our children, the mother of a daughter, and, yes, a prominent American.

But I think what says the most about Yolanda Adams is that she never stops evangelizing and seeking to help those who are hopeless and in despair. She brings joy to those who seek it and believes that everyone is a child of God.

I'm grateful to know Yolanda Adams and to claim her as a constituent of the great city of Houston and the great State of Texas. But most of all, she is an American and a believer and understands the value of America's freedom to be able to worship. She continues to soldier on to save souls, and we're delighted to have been able to have her bless us this morning.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a great American artist. I wish to first thank Ms. Adams for her thoughtful, and inspirational prayer. As the representative of the 18th District of Texas I am proud to say that she is a constituent and represents what is best about the State of Texas.

As was reflected in her prayer, Yolanda Adams through her music, has taught us to embrace God's grace and mercy, and for those who will listen, to stand in the sunlight of joy as one looks toward the hopefulness of the future.

Yolanda Adams is an American Grammy and Dove-award winning Gospel music singer and radio show host. The oldest of six siblings, Yolanda Adams was raised in Houston, Texas. She graduated from Sterling High School in Houston in 1979.

After graduating from University of California Berkeley, she began a career as a schoolteacher and part-time model in Houston, Texas. Eventually she gave up teaching to become a professional singer.

Her enormous talent attracted the attention of Thomas Whitfield and Sound of Gospel Records which signed her recording contract and released her first album, *Just As I Am* in 1987. In 1990, she released her second album, *Through The Storm*, released by Tribune Records.

*Songs from the Heart*, her album released through Verity Records, featured the inspirational "Only Believe," "Still I Rise," a song dedicated to Rosa Parks and inspired by Maya Angelou's poem of the same name.

"Fragile Heart," was dedicated to the memory of Yolanda's long time road manager who died in 1998. Her album "Mountain High . . . Valley Low" in 1999 extended her popularity and appeal outside the urban contemporary gospel arena. The album went Platinum in 2000 and won her a Grammy Award. Notable singles from the album include "Yeah," "Fragile Heart," and "Open My Heart."

In 2001, Yolanda Adams released a live album, *The Experience*, which won her a second Grammy Award for Best Contemporary

Soul Gospel Album. *Believe*, which included the hit "Never Give Up" was released in 2001. She would later go on to perform this song at "The Salute to Gospel Music" at the White House during President George W. Bush's administration. *Believe* was certified Gold in 2002. The *Divas Of Gospel*, with Albertina Walker, (Queen of Gospel), was also released in 2001.

Yolanda Adams recorded the song for the 2003 hit film, *Honey* titled "I Believe" and was also a judge for the 2nd Annual Independent Music Awards.

Yolanda Adams' song "Hold On" is included in a compilation in support of Barack Obama's campaign entitled "Yes We Can: Voices of a Grass Roots Movement".

Yolanda Adams performed the National Anthem at the 2009 BCS National Championship football game at Dolphin Stadium in Miami, Florida.

I want to thank Yolanda Adams for her bountiful contribution to American music, songs which have enriched our lives for a decade and cascade like the blessings from the heaven above.

Mr. Speaker, Yolanda Adams has sold 4.5 million albums since 1991 according to Soundscan. Although she is proud of that achievement, she has said that her greatest treasure is being a child of God.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain five further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

#### NATIONAL DAY OF SILENCE

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

MS. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to call attention to the devastating impact that harassment and bullying have on LGBT students around our country. Bullying affects LGBT teens every day in emotional, psychological, and physical ways, and can even lead to suicide. Statistics show that 30 percent of LGBT youth attempt suicide near the age of 15.

While tomorrow has been designated as National Day of Silence, bullies do not stop when the calendar turns. We must all work together if we hope to deter and defeat bullying. I would like to take a moment of silence in honor of those who are harassed and those who have passed away due to this repeated and aggressive behavior.

□ 1010

#### WHERE IS OUR COURAGE?

(Mr. LEWIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

MR. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, what happened on the floor of the other body yesterday is a shame and a disgrace. Leaders of this country must be head-

lights and not taillights. Leaders must lead.

More than 91 percent of the American people say they want us to put strong background checks in place before someone can buy a gun in this country. This is not about preserving Second Amendment rights; it is about saving lives.

How many more little babies, how many more little children, how many more American citizens must die of gun violence?

How many more funerals must we attend before we act?

The blood of the innocent is crying out to us. Where is our courage?

What happened to our heart?

When will we have the guts to do what is right?

We need to pass a strong gun bill, and pass it now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all Members to refrain from improper references to the Senate.

#### SERVICEMEMBERS' TELEMEDICINE AND E-HEALTH PORTABILITY ACT

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

MR. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in the debate over the terrible acts of violence that have been committed upon innocent men, women, and children, there is frequently one common issue, that of mental health.

As we all know, the profiles of the perpetrators in many of the recent acts of mass violence had histories of mental health illness. Deaths from suicide as well obviously have significant mental health implications.

The access barriers to mental health services and the stigma associated with seeking help are significant. The safety of individuals living with these potentially disturbing behaviors, family members and surrounding communities, deserves a more robust mental health system responsive to these issues.

Now I'm proud to be the author of one of the only new laws in recent years to expand access to mental health services and reduce the stigma of seeking help. The STEP Act, or the Servicemembers' Telemedicine and E-Health Portability Act, expands access to care in a confidential manner, through telemedicine.

While the STEP Act serves only our Active Duty, Reserve and Guard, it provides a template that can be expanded to all those living with mental health issues.

#### THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE MORE

(Mr. LARSON of Connecticut asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

MR. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to associate myself with

the remarks of the legendary JOHN LEWIS.

I also stand in praise of CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, who, yesterday, came with all the grace and eloquence to talk about the need to bring the country together in the aftermath of what took place up in Boston, and to bring comfort to families.

Yesterday, the other body brought little comfort to families, especially families from Newtown, Connecticut, who had traveled there, who had lobbied, and were looking for a common-sense, practical answer to a solution that plagues this country.

They got a vote. The vote was 54-46. But no fifth-grader waking up in America today says how could you get a vote of 54-46 and lose?

This is the most deliberative body in America, the House of Representatives, and we owe the people of this country, whether from Newtown, or whether from Aurora or wherever you are, in Chicago or across this great Nation of ours, we come here with a responsibility to vote.

#### SIMPLIFY THE TAX CODE

(Mr. PITTENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay respect to those faithful Americans who filed their tax returns this week, only with a stark reminder of the enormous burden we have placed upon them with our complicated Tax Code.

You know, it's been like a snowball going down a hill. It just gets bigger and more bloated and more cumbersome with each passing year. It's become an avalanche on the back of the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, this needs to stop. We've added 4,400 changes to the Tax Code just in the last 10 years. We can make it better.

House Republicans have a plan. We have a plan to reform the Tax Code, to make it simpler, to make it fairer, to make it responsible to the American people, to put more money in their paychecks and to give more money to them to take care of their families.

Mr. Speaker, American taxpayers deserve better, and we're going to do it.

#### CAP TO CAP

(Mr. BERA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, this week, over 300 individuals, community leaders from my hometown of Sacramento, came out here to share with us their vision of how we move forward. They came here on the 43rd Annual CAP to CAP visit. This is the largest trip of its type.

Here's what those community leaders asked. They wanted us to understand the number one job for us to do is to

create jobs, to get America working again. They wanted to make sure we invested in the innovation economy, and they wanted us to do what we've always done historically, rebuild our infrastructure. For us back home that means rebuilding our levees, our roads, and our highways.

They want Washington, D.C., to start getting about the business of pushing this country forward. I applaud these community leaders because this is exactly what citizen-led democracy looks like.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the Sacramento Metro Chamber of Commerce for their leadership, and I look forward to the 44th Annual CAP to CAP next year.

#### REFLECTIONS ON TAX FREEDOM DAY

(Mr. HULTGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, for my neighbors and friends back home in Illinois, and families across the country, today is Tax Freedom Day, the date after which the average American worker will finally start earning money for themselves after working just to pay their Federal, State, and local tax obligations in 2013, meaning it takes all of the wages earned by the average worker from January 1 to April 18 just to pay off this year's tax debt. Pretty astounding.

To put it in perspective, back in 1900, Tax Freedom Day was January 22, when taxes amounted to 5.9 percent of a person's income. Today that figure has grown to 29.4 percent.

We've come a long way in the past century, digging deeper and deeper into the pockets of hardworking men and women in America, and digging ourselves deeper into debt in the process.

The tax reform component of the budget this House passed in March would take a major step forward, allowing families to keep more of the money they earn and making government more accountable.

Let's finish the job this year.

#### SENATE VOTE ON BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR GUN BUYERS

(Ms. ESTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House as the Representative for Newtown. Over the last 4 months, I've had the honor of getting to know many families in Newtown. These parents live with grief so deep that any mother or father can only begin to imagine.

I was honored to join these families, Governor Malloy, and members of both parties as a bipartisan gun violence prevention law was signed into law in Connecticut.

Connecticut has shown that Democrats and Republicans can work together, that a special interest and their small minority cannot stand in the way of common sense and doing the right thing.

Yesterday was a shameful day. I'm outraged that 46 Senators prevented a compromise to reduce gun violence which 92 percent of the American people support. Forty-six Senators ignored the voices of the courageous Newtown families, who have paid the ultimate price of political inaction.

I join the message of the Sandy Hook Promise and Mark Barden, who lost his son, Daniel, in the tragedy at Sandy Hook Elementary.

Our hearts are broken. Our spirits are not.

#### AMNESTY DEFINED

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there is much discussion these days about immigration and what amnesty means. But the definition is clear.

In Black's Law Dictionary, "A pardon extended by the government to a group or class of persons. The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act provided amnesty for undocumented aliens already present in the country."

That's exactly what the Senate immigration bill does.

And from the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, amnesty is "The act of an authority (as a government) by which pardon is granted to a large group of individuals."

Again, that's exactly what the Senate immigration bill does.

You could say that the Senate immigration bill amounts to amnesty-plus, since illegal immigrants are pardoned, plus are allowed to become citizens.

□ 1020

#### NATIONAL DAY OF SILENCE

(Mr. POCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POCAN. I join today with my colleagues to observe the National Day of Silence, which began 13 years ago, to raise awareness of the hurtful and often long-term silencing effects that anti-LGBT name-calling, bullying, and harassment has on our young people. It's a tragic fact of our society that almost all LGBT youth know what it's like to be bullied or harassed because of their identified or perceived sexual orientation. Surveys show that nearly 9 out of every 10 LGBT students have experienced harassment in our schools.

Mr. Speaker, our schools should be a place of learning and growth, where every student, no matter their background or orientation, should be safe and free to reach their full potential.

On the National Day of Silence, we stand with our LGBT students to let them know that we understand, we care, and we are here for you.

I stand in silence to observe this day.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 18, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 18, 2013 at 9:38 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 5.  
Appointments:  
Congressional Advisory Panel on the Governance of the Nuclear Security Enterprise.  
With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

#### CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 624 in the Committee of the Whole, pursuant to House Resolution 164, the last amendment in House Report 113-41 be modified in the form that I have placed at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 12, after line 18, insert the following:  
Page 4, line 18, strike "Federal Government" and insert "entities of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice designated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 2(b) of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act".

Page 5, line 5, strike "Federal Government" and insert "entities of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice designated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 2(b) of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 624.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 164 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 624.

Will the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) kindly take the chair.

□ 1023

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes, with Mr. DENHAM (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, April 17, 2013, amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 113-41 offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) had been disposed of.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. SINEMA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 113-41.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 17, line 17, insert "Department of Homeland Security and the Inspector General of the" before "Intelligence Community".

Page 17, line 21, insert "jointly and" before "annually".

Page 17, line 22, strike "congressional intelligence committees" and insert "the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the congressional intelligence committees".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My amendment is simple and straightforward. Currently, this bill, H.R. 624, requires the inspectors general of the intelligence community, Departments of Justice and Defense, as well as the Privacy and Civil Liberties Board to submit a report to Congress every year regarding the use of the information shared with the Federal Government. This amendment adds the inspector general of the Department of Homeland Security to the list of inspectors general that are required to submit the report.

It also adds the House and Senate Committees on Homeland Security to the list of committees that will receive the report. Currently, only the House and Senate Intelligence Committee will receive the report. Having the Department of Homeland Security, a civilian department, included in this reporting requirement adds one more

layer of accountability to this review and report.

Allow me to briefly talk about the overall bill and why it has my support. I believe we need a 21st century solution for this 21st century problem. I've heard from businesses and constituents in Arizona who have firsthand knowledge of this issue. It's affecting both large corporations and small businesses alike. Our national security, our financial security, and our innovations are under very serious threat. This bill ensures that research and development, intellectual property, and software code is no longer being stolen by China, Iran, and Russia.

Countries and cyber hackers steal trade secrets and they steal innovation and research, but they also steal American jobs. Americans are known for their ingenuity and hard work, but we are losing that hard work to hackers. One of the biggest cyber threats is to an American's personal information—information like bank accounts, health records, and Social Security numbers.

This is very, very serious and a real threat to all Americans, and this threat is growing. Terrorist organizations have taken credit for taking down the online systems at Wells Fargo, JPMorgan Chase, and Bank of America. Three weeks ago, American Express also admitted that they were hacked.

Cyber attacks are becoming more sophisticated. Instead of merely disrupting commerce and stealing information, the attacks are focused on destroying our Nation's digital systems, destroying our national security, our infrastructure and financial systems that Americans depend on every day. It is imperative that we partner with private companies to discover, and then prevent, more attacks such as these.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, while I do not oppose the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to control the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized or 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I will support this amendment, and I want to thank the gentlewoman from Arizona for her diligence and work in coming down to the briefings and getting well educated on the threat and familiarizing herself with the classified material. Thank you for your extra work on this issue, and thank you for being a strong voice in advocating our solution.

This amendment is important. It adds the inspector general at the Department of Homeland Security to the list of entities responsible for creating an annual report reviewing the use of information shared with the Federal Government. The amendment also adds the congressional Homeland Security Committee to the recipients of the report. This adds one more layer of oversight to make sure our civil liberties and privacy are protected in the bill.

I stand in support and appreciate all the efforts of the gentlelady from Arizona, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MAFFEI).

Mr. MAFFEI. I thank the gentlelady from Arizona for offering this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I rise today to speak in support of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act. I opposed the PATRIOT Act because many of its elements I did feel violated civil liberties and allowed things like profiling and abusive wiretapping; and while I don't think this was an easy decision, I do feel that this is certainly a different case.

Every day international agents, terrorists, and criminal organizations attack the public and private networks of the United States, as we speak. They disrupt services, attack newspapers and banks, infiltrate government agencies. They can steal intellectual property, and most alarmingly, they access private information of millions of citizens.

□ 1030

We've already seen state actors like the People's Republic of China pursue widespread data theft from American computer networks. Intelligence experts believe that rogue nations like Iran and even independent groups like WikiLeaks are pursuing very aggressive measures to hack into our Nation's power grid, our air traffic control systems, and individuals' personal financial records and other sorts of records across the country; and I do believe we should be very concerned. So while I do have some concern that the U.S. Government may access our private information in the cybersphere, I am more concerned that the Chinese Government will access our private information. This is a clear and present danger.

This bill does have protections that strictly prohibit the Federal Government from using or retaining any information other than for cyber threat purposes. And it remains illegal, after this bill is passed, for a company to share its information, except for cybersecurity reasons. This amendment will help to further enforce that.

We must recognize that cybersecurity threats are real and constantly changing. This bill is an important measure that allows private companies to share the cyber threat information with the Federal Government to help protect critical networks and infrastructure from attack.

I support this bill. It is an important step in our United States security strategy to protect our country from emerging cyber threats at home and abroad. And I support this amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER).

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I thank the chairman for yielding.

First thing, to the Congresswoman from Arizona, I really appreciate all of your work on this bill. You came to Congress; you did your homework; you decided that it was important to protect our country; and you've done a lot of work. I just want to let you know that you've done a great job for your district and for America, generally, and I want to thank you for that.

Basically, this amendment really allows the Committee on Homeland Security and the Inspector General to oversee and to do reporting. It's important that we have oversight. I know the chairman and I have worked hard to make sure that we deal with all of the privacy issues, and this is just another example of how we're going to protect our privacy. You cannot have security if you don't have privacy.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chairman, I just want to emphasize again that this amendment helps add another layer of accountability. It includes the Homeland Security Department as a civilian interface for Congress in both the Homeland Security Committee and the Intelligence Committee.

I want to thank, in particular, the chair and the ranking member for their leadership on this issue over the course of several years. I know in my district it's important not just to consumers, but also to industry leaders who are leading the way forward on American innovation. I want to thank them for that.

I encourage Members to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 8, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY  
MS. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 113-41.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 18, beginning on line 24, strike "Director of National Intelligence and" and insert "Director of National Intelligence,".

Page 19, line 1, insert "and the Privacy Officer and the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland," after "Justice,".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the challenge of defending our Nation on a constantly expanding cyber front continues to grow. I believe that I'm one of those Members of the Congress that sits both on the House Armed Services Committee and on the Homeland Security Committee and I see it from both angles, both from the civilian side and the military side.

I've constantly tried to improve how we address the need for the next-generation technology, public-private cooperation, and ensuring that we have the right personnel to counter this 21st-century cyber threat. However, I am uncompromising in safeguarding the rights of our citizens, and I will never sacrifice our civil liberties for unneeded intrusion.

To this end, the amendment I am offering today would strengthen existing provisions in the bill to include the Privacy Officer and the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security as key stakeholders in the report that would assess the impact activity caused by this legislation.

This report would assess how this legislation affected our civil liberties and privacy throughout our Federal Government. The Department of Homeland Security is "the" key civil Department in our Federal Government that develops and implements cybersecurity protocols for the rest of the Federal Government. It's crucial that they be part of any civil liberty and privacy assessment.

I have worked closely with both the Privacy Office and the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. The individuals in these offices are experts in their fields and they should have a say; they should be in the room as we take a look at this.

Much work needs to be done, but I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to continue improving this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, while I do not oppose the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to control the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I will support this amendment; and I want to thank the gentlelady for her work and interest on this very,

very important issue and her taking the time to be involved in the process of making this a better bill and protecting privacy and civil liberties.

What this bill does is add a Privacy Officer and Officer of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security to the list of entities responsible for producing an annual report assessing the privacy and civil liberties impact of activities conducted by the Federal Government under this bill.

Because the bill requires the Senior Privacy and Civil Liberties Officer of each department or agency receiving information under the bill to participate in the report, I will not oppose this effort to specifically include these officials from the Department of Homeland Security.

I think this is, again, making more clarification, making our privacy and civil liberties protection that much more robust in the bill, and I want to thank the gentlelady for her efforts.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the kind chairman for his remarks and his support.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be modified with the modification that is at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert "Security" after "Homeland" in the second instruction.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is so modified.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY).

Mr. MCNERNEY. I thank my colleague from California, and I rise in support of Ms. SANCHEZ's amendment, but in opposition to the underlying bill, H.R. 624.

This legislation has positive aspects, but I'm concerned with the civil protections not required in H.R. 624. Ms. SANCHEZ's amendment is a necessary step toward improving the bill by giving oversight authority to a civilian agency.

Sharing information is absolutely essential; however, in exchange for the liabilities protections given to businesses that share cyber threat information with the government, it is our responsibility here in Congress to protect our constituents' private information. Businesses should be required to remove personally identifiable information before submitting data to Federal agencies.

I thank Ms. SANCHEZ again for her efforts, as well as Mr. ROGERS and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER for their efforts as leaders of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I would thank the gentlelady again and yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 113-41.

Mr. LAMALFA Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 22, after line 7 insert the following:

"(7) LIMITATION ON SURVEILLANCE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Department of Defense or the National Security Agency or any other element of the intelligence community to target a United States person for surveillance."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

□ 1040

Mr. LAMALFA. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the opportunity to rise today and speak in favor of my amendment to the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act. This is an example of the process working. A lot of folks have expressed concerns about the measure here, not only on the cyber intelligence side but as well the privacy and personal security side. I think this amendment and many others that we have seen today, and will see, are addressing that issue so we get the right balance between cybersecurity and individual liberties and freedoms. Fourth Amendment concerns.

The threat we face today in the cyber realm is nothing short of a serious threat to our national security. Nation-states like China and Russia are targeting the American government and the American private sector alike for cyber espionage, and potentially for cyber attack.

Chinese espionage targeting the American private sector to steal core research and development information—at the very heart of American innovations and jobs—represents an unprecedented threat to our very way of life.

While strongly supporting this legislation, I am pleased to have worked with Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER to further clarify that nothing in the legislation should be construed to be a surveillance program directed at American citizens.

The amendment is very concise yet extremely important. Titled the "Limitation on Surveillance," it simply reads as follows:

Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Department of Defense or the National Security Agency or any other element of the intelligence community to target a United States person for surveillance.

As we act to protect the United States from cyber attack by foreign countries and terrorist groups, we must ensure that our constitutional rights and privacy are maintained. The term "United States person" includes U.S. citizens and legal residents or legal visitors to the country, limiting the surveillance powers of this bill to foreign nationals and those entering the Nation illegally.

This amendment helps to strike the balance this measure strives for, granting our government the means to defend the Nation while, importantly, preventing any inappropriate use of these powers.

Again, I am pleased to support legislation that creates no new regulatory regime and does not create additional Federal bureaucracy or require significant additional spending.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chair, I rise to claim time in opposition, even though I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chair, while we never believe that any surveillance of Americans was permitted under our bill, we are taking any and all precautions to make it entirely clear that no element of the intelligence community—which, of course, includes the Department of Defense and the National Security Agency—is authorized to target any United States person for surveillance. The chairman's amendment solidifies the privacy and civil liberties protections that we always have intended to have as part of the bill. No American activities or communications will be targeted—period. We cannot have security without privacy.

Therefore, I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMALFA It is my pleasure to now yield 1 minute to the chairman of the Intel Committee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I support this amendment, which makes very, very clear that nothing in this bill authorizes the government to target an American citizen for surveillance. It's incredibly important.

Though the underlying bill would not allow the surveillance of an American citizen under CISP, I will support this amendment as a further clarification that settles some Members' concerns and ensures the scope of the bill stays as narrow as we intended it to be.

The amendment is an important myth buster about the intentions of CISPA. I commend Mr. LAMALFA for his leadership on this issue and urge strong support for the LaMalfa amendment.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I would like to yield to the gentleman from Virginia, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Congressman GOODLATTE, as much time as he may consume. And I would also like to thank him personally for working closely with us on this bill to have a bill that will protect the citizens of the United States of America.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I thank the gentleman from Maryland, the ranking member, for not only yielding me this time, but also for the great work that he has done, and also the great work that Chairman ROGERS has done. They have worked together in a bipartisan fashion to accomplish something very, very important to accomplish in terms of fighting cyber terrorism, cyber crime, and making sure that we are safe in this country from cyber attacks to which we are very vulnerable today.

I also want to thank the gentleman from California for his amendment. I support efforts to make it absolutely clear that this legislation does not in any way authorize the surveillance of American citizens.

I also want to thank Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for working with me to enhance the liability provisions in the legislation, for working with me to address some jurisdictional issues in the bill that affected the Department of Justice and the House Judiciary Committee.

I would also like to note that the President's statement in opposition to this bill insists on exposing our best technology providers to even more lawsuits when they are simply helping to defend our Nation against cyber attacks. The President's opposition statement expresses a deep distrust of private industry that America has rejected since its founding.

The bill before us today instead welcomes the private sector and acknowledges that we need the best minds in the country to help protect our citizens from ever-evolving cyber attacks by the likes of China and Iran. And the work done by the chairman and the ranking member to improve the provision of this bill, working with my committee and my staff to make it clear that we have a definite definition of what constitutes good faith and what constitutes circumstances under which a business that does not act in good faith would be exposed to lawsuits and liability, is one that helps protect the privacy of American citizens, because those citizens will be assured they will know under what circumstances a business has exceeded its authority under the law and be protected and have a clear right to bring an action under those circumstances. And the businesses themselves will be protected be-

cause they will not share information if they know they are not acting in good faith, because they know what the definition of good faith is in the bill.

So the gentleman from Michigan, the gentleman from Maryland, the chairman and ranking member, have done a great job with this legislation. I support their efforts and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chair, again, thank you to my colleagues. The ranking member from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER), I really appreciate your kind words and your strong support. To my colleague from Virginia, thank you for your kind words on the amendment as well. And to my colleague, Mr. Chairman, Mr. ROGERS from Michigan, thank you for letting me offer this amendment here.

It does strike the balance I think we need with cybersecurity. The great threat to many of our institutions in this Nation is something that we do have to act upon, but also finding that balance with personal privacy that is so key to the elements of the founding of our Nation. I'm proud to be able to carry this amendment. I ask for your support, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

□ 1050

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. PAULSEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 113-41.

Mr. PAULSEN. I offer an amendment, Mr. Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

**SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.**

It is the sense of Congress that international cooperation with regard to cybersecurity should be encouraged wherever possible under this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, last month at a Senate hearing outlining the threats facing our security, it was the Director of National Intelligence, James Clapper, who warned that the intelligence community is seeing indications that some terror groups are interested in "developing offensive cyber capabilities, and cyber criminals are using a growing black market to sell cyber tools that fall into the hands of both state and nonstate actors."

Mr. Chair, just last week in Chairman ROGERS' committee, it was Director Clapper who also said, "As more and more state and nonstate actors gain cyber expertise, its importance and reach as a global threat cannot be overstated."

Our society has increasingly become reliant on modern technology in nearly every aspect of our daily lives, making the possibility of a cyber attack that much more dangerous. Under cyber terrorist or cyber crime, industries as diverse as financial systems, transportation, social media, and even utilities could be negatively impacted. A successful attack could disrupt the lives of Americans and result in other unpredictable consequences.

We do know the threat is real. We've already experienced attacks on our Nation's financial institutions and have faced hackers trying to gain access to the Pentagon and our Nation's critical infrastructure. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, the number of U.S. organizations believed to have been hacked has dramatically increased in just the last 6 years. Back in 2006, there were about 5,500 separate attacks noted, compared to 48,500 in 2012. As a January 2013 U.S. Government report found, cyber attacks and intrusions in critical energy infrastructures rose 52 percent between 2011 and 2012 alone. That's in a 1-year period, Mr. Chair.

Cyber weapons will likely continue to be used by a greater number of countries and other actors as a form of warfare. Between 20 and 30 states already have the capability to launch cyber warfare, including China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea and others, as has been stated as part of the debate on this bill.

Fortunately, these attacks have so far been thwarted by our intelligence before significant and lasting damage could occur, but it would be unwise to choose to act alone in the face of the growing fact of cyber criminality. In order to produce effective outcomes, our intelligence community must continue to promote collaboration among experts and across boards.

Just as we conduct our drills and our training exercises with our allies, we need to work together to share our best practices to keep our citizens safe from cyber attacks. My amendment would call on Congress to encourage international cooperation when it comes to cybersecurity.

This amendment would not bind the United States to working with other



nations, but it simply does promote doing so in situations that would be mutually beneficial. Such collaboration would more effectively allow us to combat cyber terrorism and threats by sharing resources and using proven security techniques when possible.

Mr. Chair, in the end, by working together on an issue that poses a threat to all of us, the international community will benefit from the exchange of experiences and potential solutions.

Mr. Chair, I just want to thank the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Maryland for their leadership on this very challenging issue. I know that looking forward we will continue to see success in battling these real threats.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I rise to claim the time in opposition to this amendment even though I'm not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I thank Congressman PAULSEN for his work on this bill. I support his amendment with the sense of Congress to encourage international cooperation with regard to cybersecurity whenever possible under this bill.

Given that cyber threats are global in nature, as are our networks and computer systems, international efforts must work together to protect against domestic and foreign actors who seek to destroy our industries, government, agencies, and utilities.

Therefore, I urge a "yes" vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the committee chairman.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment and agree that we must employ international cooperation to combat the scourge of economic cyber espionage and leverage our official state relationships and alliances to help stop the bleeding.

China's economic espionage has reached an intolerable level, and I believe U.S. officials should demand that it stop at every meeting and engagement we have with Chinese officials. Moreover, the United States and our allies in Europe and Asia have an obligation to confront Beijing and demand they put a stop to this piracy.

Beijing is waging a massive trade war on us all, and we should band together to pressure them to stop. Combined, the United States and our allies in Europe and Asia have significant diplomatic and economic leverage over China, and we should use this to our advantage to put an end to this activity.

I commend the gentleman from Minnesota for offering this amendment, and I urge my colleagues' strong support for it.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Chair, I urge support for my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. BARTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 113-41.

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

**SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO CONSUMER DATA.**

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to provide new or alter any existing authority for an entity to sell personal information of a consumer to another entity for marketing purposes.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BARTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Chair, when this same bill or bill similar to it was on the House floor last year, I had to reluctantly rise in opposition to it because it was my opinion that the privacy protections in the bill were not sufficient to protect the privacy of the American people. I think that surprised a lot of people that I was not for the bill.

After the bill failed to move in the Senate, I went to Chairman ROGERS and I told him that I supported the underlying intent of the bill and I was hopeful that, if the bill came back up in this session, he and myself and our staffs could work together to improve the privacy protections. He promised then that he would do it, and Chairman ROGERS and his staff have been men and women of their word. The result is a bill that was reported out of the Intelligence Committee on a bipartisan basis with much stronger privacy protections.

When I went to the Rules Committee, Chairman ROGERS supported that this amendment I'm about to offer should be made in order, and it has been. And if this amendment is accepted—and I'm told that the chairman and the ranking member are going to support it, as I'm not aware of any organized opposition to it—it is going to be my intent to vote for the bill.

We obviously have a cyber threat that faces the American people, and Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER have talked about that in some detail earlier in this de-

bate. We want to combat that threat. But in doing it, we do not want to eliminate or weaken the privacy protections of the American people that we represent in this body.

So what my amendment does is make sure that any information that is collected is going to be used simply for the purpose of protecting against cyber threats. It's a very short amendment. It adds a new section to the bill, section 4. Here I will read the amendment since it's in clear English and very short.

Nothing in this act or the amendments made by this act shall be construed to provide new or alter any existing authority for an entity to sell personal information of a consumer to another entity for marketing purposes.

What this does, Mr. Chair, is simply nail down the fact that when we find information that might be necessary to protect against a cyber threat, that's all it's going to be used for. It can't be used for any other purpose.

As I said earlier, Chairman ROGERS has worked very closely with myself, and his staff has worked with my staff. Congressman MARKEY of Massachusetts, who is the cochairman of the Privacy Caucus, strongly supports this amendment.

Again, I think it was unanimously accepted at the Rules Committee. I'm aware of no opposition, so I hope that we can adopt the amendment.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1100

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I rise to claim the time in opposition even though I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. First, I would like to thank Congressman BARTON for his work on the bill.

You've made the bill stronger, and we want to make sure that there is no perception that people's privacies are being violated.

I support Congressman BARTON's amendment, which ensures that nothing in our bill, CISPA, provides the authority for any entity to sell a consumer's personal information for marketing purposes.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARTON. I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished chairman of the Intelligence Committee and also a distinguished member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, a former FBI agent, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Thank you, Mr. BARTON, for your work on this.

Last year, you expressed strong reservations about certain privacy protections, and you were willing to sit down and work with us to try to find and make sure that we sent that very clear



message about protecting privacy in this bill. I thought the language was excellent, and it added to that purpose. It really does prevent any information in the bill from being misused by a company for anything other than the bill's strictly defined cybersecurity purpose. But his amendment adds an important clarification to make Congress' intent absolutely clear, to try again to reassure the American public that this is about protecting privacy and civil liberties while protecting the country.

I want to thank Mr. BARTON for working with me and my ranking member on this important issue, and I urge my colleagues to strongly support this amendment.

Mr. BARTON. In reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, before I yield back, I want to thank my staff member Emmanuel Guillory. He has worked tirelessly on this issue and on this amendment. I also want to thank Congressman ED MARKEY of Massachusetts and his staff for working with me and Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in House Report 113-41.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

**SEC. 4. SAVINGS CLAUSE WITH REGARD TO CYBERSECURITY PROVIDER OBLIGATION TO REPORT CYBER THREAT INCIDENT INFORMATION TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to provide authority to a department or agency of the Federal Government to require a cybersecurity provider that has contracted with the Federal Government to provide information services to provide information about cybersecurity incidents that do not pose a threat to the Federal Government's information.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the chairman and the ranking member for the work that they have done in getting us here today and in crafting the legislation, and I thank the Rules Committee for making what I think is a very important amendment in order. I thank this process for allowing clarifying amendments because we are here representing the American people.

Mr. Chair, my amendment is straightforward. It improves the bill by indicating that:

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to provide authority to a department or agency of the Federal Government to require a cybersecurity provider that has contracted with the Federal Government to provide information services to provide information about cybersecurity incidents that do not pose a threat to the Federal Government.

We want to be concerned about that.

It makes it clear that the only instance in which a cloud service provider can share information about a cyber incident with a government agency is when the objective of an attempted intrusion of the service provider's network was to gain unauthorized access to the government's information.

I am pleased to state that this commonsense amendment is supported by a number of groups, including Constitutional Alliance, The Constitution Project, Liberty Coalition, and the ACLU.

In other words, if a cyber incident does not threaten the government's information, then the incident is none of the government's need to intrude, and this is especially true when disclosure to the government would compromise an individual's privacy and proprietary information of businesses.

Mr. Chairman, today, something commonly called the "cloud" plays an unseen but critical part in the lives of millions of Americans and thousands of businesses. Persons and businesses that use iPhones, Gmail, Yahoo!, and MSN email services are connected to the cloud. This, of course, does not in any way hinder our homeland security or national security. Cloud services include popular online services like Facebook and YouTube. The cloud is saving consumers and businesses from the loss of valuable data through storage services, and when you speak to our industries, they are protected.

This is the cloud—all private sector. They are not intruded upon, but add the government—if the government comes in and decides just without any clarification that we'll give your information to others without it being necessary, without it being government information, without it being related to government operations, my amendment protects you in the private sector from that kind of intrusion.

So I believe that this amendment will protect commerce. These are well-known names. This is who this amendment will protect—all of those who are generating commerce in the midst of cloud computing.

Mr. Chairman, cloud computing is such an important innovation that it is changing how people, businesses, and government agencies manage information. The Jackson Lee amendment recognizes the importance of cloud computing to our economy, and it is consistent with the objectives of the bill while ensuring that the privacy and civil liberties rights of citizens are protected.

Again, they are doing business with each other. Once we put in the government, the question has to be whether or not the government transmits information that is not necessary. My amendment protects consumers and businesses that are in the midst of providing and helping in their lives to make sure that users have their privacy. The cloud allows users seamless access to information from any location in the United States where the Internet is accessible and available. My amendment protects them and is ready to help clarify this bill, and I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the ranking member of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I just want to thank the gentlelady from Texas for her hard work on this bill, and I support this amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, while I do not oppose this amendment, I ask unanimous consent to control the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. YODER). Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I want to thank the gentlelady for working with us. It is her concern and a genuine concern, and we've had discussions on this bill about the protection of privacy. It's an important element of the way we move forward to try to protect those companies that you talk about in the networks that protect the jobs of every American and the privacy of every American.

Every piece of this bill is voluntary. No one is pressured or compelled to give anything to the government under this bill. In fact, the bill contains two important protections to drive this point home:

First, the bill prohibits the government from requiring a private sector entity to share information with the government. It is completely, 100 percent voluntary;

Second, the bill prohibits the government from conditioning the sharing of classified cyber threat intelligence with a private sector entity on the provision of cyber threat information back to the government in return. In other words, no quid pro quo, and this is a good protection that I know the gentlelady supports.

I believe that these important provisions make it very clear that every molecule of this bill is 100 percent voluntary, and this amendment, I think, reaffirms the strong language that is in the bill in order to give that next level of confidence on all the privacy amendments we've adopted today and to make it very clear that it is paramount that we protect individuals' privacy in the conduct of sharing cyber threat information.

I, therefore, support the amendment, and would urge the body to do the

same. Again, I thank the gentlelady for her work on this issue and for working with the committee to come to a better place.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 45 seconds remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Again, I say that the cloud is saving consumers and businesses from the loss of valuable data. The Jackson Lee amendment adds to the firewall of protecting Americans' privacy and, in the flow and the discourse of business, of protecting the privacy of our businesses that do not have data that is necessary for the government's information. That should be said over and over again.

I thank both the ranking member and the chairman for their kind remarks, and I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment that provides, again, the firewall of privacy.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I ask support of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERS-BERGER for the work in crafting this legislation and the Rules Committee for making my amendment in order.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is straightforward. It improves the bill by providing that:

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to provide authority to a department or agency of the Federal Government to require a cybersecurity provider that has contracted with the Federal Government to provide information services to provide information about cybersecurity incidents that do not pose a threat to the Federal Government's information.

Mr. Chairman, the Jackson Lee amendment makes clear that the only instance in which a cloud service provider can share information about a cyber incident with a government agency is when the objective of an attempted intrusion of the service provider's network was to gain unauthorized access to the government's information.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to state that this commonsense amendment is supported by interested groups across the spectrum, from the ACLU on the left to the Constitutional Alliance on the right.

In other words, if a cyber incident does not threaten the government's information, then the incident is none of the government's business.

And this is especially true where disclosure to the government would compromise individuals' privacy and proprietary information of businesses.

Mr. Chairman, today something commonly called "the Cloud" plays an unseen but critical part in the lives of millions of Americans and thousands of businesses. Persons and businesses who use iPhones or use Gmail, Yahoo and MSN e-mail services are connected to the Cloud.

Cloud services include popular online services like Facebook, YouTube, "LinkedIn" (a professional networking service) and "Flickr" (a place where millions of personal and family photos are stored).

The Cloud is saving consumers and businesses from the loss of valuable data through

storage services like the popular Apple iCloud. The Cloud protects digital information from loss should their computer or smart phone be damaged, lost or stolen. The Cloud also allows users seamless access to information from any location in the United States where internet access is available.

Mr. Chairman, "cloud computing" is such an important innovation that it is changing how people, businesses, and government agencies manage information.

The Jackson Lee amendment recognizes the importance of "cloud computing" to our economy and is consistent with the objectives of the bill while assuring that privacy and civil liberty rights of citizens are protected.

This is an important amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

#### ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING JACKSON LEE AMENDMENT

ACLU  
Constitutional Alliance  
Stop Real ID Coalition  
The Constitution Project  
The Liberty Coalition

□ 1110

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider the amendment printed in section 3 of House Resolution 164 as modified by the order of the House of today.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 1, insert the following new section (and renumber subsequent sections accordingly):

#### "SEC. 2. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION WITH RESPECT TO CYBERSECURITY.

"(a) COORDINATED ACTIVITIES.—The Federal Government shall conduct cybersecurity activities to provide shared situational awareness that enables integrated operational actions to protect, prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from cyber incidents.

"(b) COORDINATED INFORMATION SHARING.—

"(1) DESIGNATION OF COORDINATING ENTITY FOR CYBER THREAT INFORMATION.—The President shall designate an entity within the Department of Homeland Security as the civilian Federal entity to receive cyber threat information that is shared by a cybersecurity provider or self-protected entity in accordance with section 1104(b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, except as provided in paragraph (2) and subject to the procedures established under paragraph (4).

"(2) DESIGNATION OF A COORDINATING ENTITY FOR CYBERSECURITY CRIMES.—The President shall designate an entity within the Department of Justice as the civilian Federal entity to receive cyber threat information related to cybersecurity crimes that is shared by a cybersecurity provider or self-protected entity in accordance with section 1104(b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, subject to the procedures under paragraph (4).

"(3) SHARING BY COORDINATING ENTITIES.—The entities designated under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall share cyber threat information

shared with such entities in accordance with section 1104(b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, consistent with the procedures established under paragraphs (4) and (5).

"(4) PROCEDURES.—Each department or agency of the Federal Government receiving cyber threat information shared in accordance with section 1104(b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, shall establish procedures to—

"(A) ensure that cyber threat information shared with departments or agencies of the Federal Government in accordance with such section 1104(b) is also shared with appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government with a national security mission in real time;

"(B) ensure the distribution to other departments and agencies of the Federal Government of cyber threat information in real time; and

"(C) facilitate information sharing, interaction, and collaboration among and between the Federal Government; State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; and cybersecurity providers and self-protected entities.

"(5) PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES.—

"(A) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish and periodically review policies and procedures governing the receipt, retention, use, and disclosure of non-publicly available cyber threat information shared with the Federal Government in accordance with section 1104(b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act. Such policies and procedures shall, consistent with the need to protect systems and networks from cyber threats and mitigate cyber threats in a timely manner—

"(i) minimize the impact on privacy and civil liberties;

"(ii) reasonably limit the receipt, retention, use, and disclosure of cyber threat information associated with specific persons that is not necessary to protect systems or networks from cyber threats or mitigate cyber threats in a timely manner;

"(iii) include requirements to safeguard non-publicly available cyber threat information that may be used to identify specific persons from unauthorized access or acquisition;

"(iv) protect the confidentiality of cyber threat information associated with specific persons to the greatest extent practicable; and

"(v) not delay or impede the flow of cyber threat information necessary to defend against or mitigate a cyber threat.

"(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense shall, consistent with the need to protect sources and methods, jointly submit to Congress the policies and procedures required under subparagraph (A) and any updates to such policies and procedures.

"(C) IMPLEMENTATION.—The head of each department or agency of the Federal Government receiving cyber threat information shared with the Federal Government under such section 1104(b) shall—

"(i) implement the policies and procedures established under subparagraph (A); and

"(ii) promptly notify the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, and the appropriate congressional committees of any significant violations of such policies and procedures.

“(D) OVERSIGHT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish a program to monitor and oversee compliance with the policies and procedures established under subparagraph (A).

“(6) INFORMATION SHARING RELATIONSHIPS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(A) alter existing agreements or prohibit new agreements with respect to the sharing of cyber threat information between the Department of Defense and an entity that is part of the defense industrial base;

“(B) alter existing information-sharing relationships between a cybersecurity provider, protected entity, or self-protected entity and the Federal Government;

“(C) prohibit the sharing of cyber threat information directly with a department or agency of the Federal Government for criminal investigative purposes related to crimes described in section 1104(c)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act; or

“(D) alter existing agreements or prohibit new agreements with respect to the sharing of cyber threat information between the Department of Treasury and an entity that is part of the financial services sector.

“(7) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(A) DISCUSSIONS AND ASSISTANCE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any department or agency of the Federal Government from engaging in formal or informal technical discussion regarding cyber threat information with a cybersecurity provider or self-protected entity or from providing technical assistance to address vulnerabilities or mitigate threats at the request of such a provider or such an entity.

“(B) COORDINATION.—Any department or agency of the Federal Government engaging in an activity referred to in subparagraph (A) shall coordinate such activity with the entity of the Department of Homeland Security designated under paragraph (1) and share all significant information resulting from such activity with such entity and all other appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

“(C) SHARING BY DESIGNATED ENTITY.—Consistent with the policies and procedures established under paragraph (5), the entity of the Department of Homeland Security designated under paragraph (1) shall share with all appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government all significant information resulting from—

“(i) formal or informal technical discussions between such entity of the Department of Homeland Security and a cybersecurity provider or self-protected entity about cyber threat information; or

“(ii) any technical assistance such entity of the Department of Homeland Security provides to such cybersecurity provider or such self-protected entity to address vulnerabilities or mitigate threats.

“(c) REPORTS ON INFORMATION SHARING.—

“(1) INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY REPORT.—The Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Inspector General of the Department of Justice, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, and the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, shall annually submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a review of the use of information shared with the Federal Government under subsection (b) of section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, including—

“(A) a review of the use by the Federal Government of such information for a purpose other than a cybersecurity purpose;

“(B) a review of the type of information shared with the Federal Government under such subsection;

“(C) a review of the actions taken by the Federal Government based on such information;

“(D) appropriate metrics to determine the impact of the sharing of such information with the Federal Government on privacy and civil liberties, if any;

“(E) a list of the departments or agencies receiving such information;

“(F) a review of the sharing of such information within the Federal Government to identify inappropriate stovepiping of shared information; and

“(G) any recommendations of the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security for improvements or modifications to the authorities under such section.

“(2) PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OFFICERS REPORT.—The Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, and the senior privacy and civil liberties officer of each department or agency of the Federal Government that receives cyber threat information shared with the Federal Government under such subsection (b), shall annually and jointly submit to Congress a report assessing the privacy and civil liberties impact of the activities conducted by the Federal Government under such section 1104. Such report shall include any recommendations the Civil Liberties Protection Officer and Chief Privacy and Civil Liberties Officer consider appropriate to minimize or mitigate the privacy and civil liberties impact of the sharing of cyber threat information under such section 1104.

“(3) FORM.—Each report required under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

“(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

“(2) CYBER THREAT INFORMATION, CYBER THREAT INTELLIGENCE, CYBERSECURITY CRIMES, CYBERSECURITY PROVIDER, CYBERSECURITY PURPOSE, AND SELF-PROTECTED ENTITY.—The terms ‘cyber threat information’, ‘cyber threat intelligence’, ‘cybersecurity crimes’, ‘cybersecurity provider’, ‘cybersecurity purpose’, and ‘self-protected entity’ have the meaning given those terms in section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act.

“(3) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ‘intelligence community’ has the meaning given the term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).

“(4) SHARED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS.—The term ‘shared situational awareness’ means an environment where cyber threat information is shared in real time between all designated Federal cyber operations centers to provide actionable information about all known cyber threats.”

Page 4, line 18, strike “Federal Government” and insert “entities of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice designated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 2(b) of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act”.

Page 5, line 5, strike “Federal Government” and insert “entities of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice designated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 2(b) of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act”.

Page 5, strike line 6 and all that follows through page 6, line 7.

Page 7, beginning on line 17, strike “by the department or agency of the Federal Government receiving such cyber threat information”.

Page 13, strike line 13 and all that follows through page 15, line 23.

Page 17, strike line 15 and all that follows through page 19, line 19.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I want to first thank Mr. ROGERS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. THOMPSON, and all the staff for their real-time collaboration over the last several days, very late night hours, to get this amendment to perfection, and let me just say thanks again for that.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly encourage support of this amendment. Cyber threats that the United States faces are real and immediate, and the key to addressing these cracks in our cyber defenses lies with bridging the gap between government and industry. My amendment helps do just that.

This amendment would direct the Federal Government to conduct cybersecurity activities in a real-time, coordinated, and integrated way so that there is shared situational awareness across agencies to protect the Nation from cyber attack. This amendment would designate an entity within the Department of Homeland Security as the civilian Federal entity interface to receive cyber threat information from the private sector. This is an important improvement and provides an additional layer of review for information sharing procedures by a robust civilian privacy office in order to ensure Americans’ civil liberties are protected.

Additionally, another important improvement to the underlying bill by way of this amendment is designating an entity within the Department of Justice as the civilian Federal entity to receive cyber threat information from the private sector related to cyber crime.

This bipartisan amendment improves the underlying bill and addresses concerns raised by privacy groups. These changes ensure that DHS and DOJ will serve as points of entry for those seeking to share cyber threat information with the Federal Government.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, while I am not opposed to the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of this amendment.

Enhancing our security in cyberspace is of the highest importance, but it cannot be done at the expense of our privacy and civil liberties. The key to ensuring the necessary protections are in place is codifying in statute a strong civilian lead for information sharing with the private sector. Our amendment does just that.

Yesterday, I reached an agreement with Chairman ROGERS, Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER, and Chairman MCCAUL to offer this bipartisan amendment to strengthen the bill. The amendment establishes a center within the Department of Homeland Security as the Federal hub for cyber threat information shared under this bill, and the Department of Justice as the hub for all cyber crime information.

With this amendment, citizens may take comfort knowing that their information will be more likely shared with the appropriate civilian agencies with the accompanying accountability and transparency; and businesses can be more sure that their dealings abroad will not be colored by the perception, fair or otherwise, that they are in cahoots with the National Security Agency.

To be clear, this amendment does not fix all of the privacy or liability issues with the underlying bill, but it does establish the strong precedent of civilian control of cyber information sharing; and I hope we can fix the broader issues with the bill, should it pass, further down the line.

This amendment is absolutely essential to the bill, and it sends the right message to the world about the way the United States will act in cyberspace.

I reserve the balance of my time.

#### ENHANCE THE CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES IN CISPA

#### ENHANCE THE CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES IN CISPA

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Chairman Rogers and Ranking Member Ruppertsberger of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, together with Chairman McCaul and Ranking Member Thompson of the House Homeland Security Committee, will offer an amendment that will designate a civilian lead for the cyber security information sharing program under the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act (CISPA).

This amendment requires the President to designate a civilian entity within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to be the entry point to receive cyber threat information and to designate an entity within the Department of Justice (DOJ) as the civilian entity to receive cyber threat information related to cybersecurity crimes. These changes make clear that DHS and the DOJ will serve as points of entry for those seeking to share cybersecurity threat information with the federal government.

The amendment also requires the Secretary of DHS, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures to eliminate any personal information from cyber threat information shared with the federal government. Cyber threat informa-

tion shared with the government from any source will be scrubbed of any personally identifiable information and deleted—this is also known as “minimization.”

Every agency receiving cyber threat information must notify these four agencies, and Congress of significant violations of the procedures required by the bill. These agencies must also establish a program to oversee compliance with the minimization procedures.

We urge you to vote “yes” on this amendment.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,  
Chairman, Homeland  
Security Committee.

BENNIE THOMPSON,  
Ranking Member,  
Homeland Security  
Committee.

MIKE J. ROGERS,  
Chairman, Permanent  
Select Committee on  
Intelligence.

DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER,  
Ranking Member, Per-  
manent Select Com-  
mittee on Intel-  
ligence.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I want to thank Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. MCCAUL for working so hard on this particular amendment to try and get it right. An agreement was agreed to and then undone, and then agreed to by some involvement who are filled with self-importance beyond this Chamber. We were able to work out those differences and get to a place where we all agreed.

This is an important amendment. This is that civilian face that so many talked about for so long on this bill. And I want to thank both the chair and the ranking member of Homeland Security for working through all of the difficulties to get us to this place where we could present that civilian face and add yet one more reassurance about privacy, civilian liberty protection, and that this is not a surveillance bill.

And I want to thank again Mr. THOMPSON for your graciousness, your patience for working with us, and Mr. MCCAUL for your leadership on this issue as well. I urge strong support for the McCaul-Thompson-Ruppertsberger-Rogers amendment.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Democratic leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, today the Internet and new technologies are shaping a world that we could scarcely have imagined even 10 years ago. It's giving Americans an easy way to build friendships, build business, and participate in democracy, all with the click of a button.

But because so much of our daily lives are invested in cyberspace, it only takes one more click to put our per-

sonal identities, our economic stability, and our national security at risk. The threat of a cyber attack on our country is real, and our response must always balance our security with our liberties. That has always been the case in the history of America, the balance between liberty and security.

There can be absolutely no doubt or delay in shoring up our Nation's cybersecurity. We must take clear, responsible, effective action to enhance the security of the American people.

I want to commend Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER, working together in a bipartisan way, for their leadership on this issue and their efforts to craft and try to improve this legislation. I want to thank Chairman MCCAUL and Ranking Member THOMPSON on the Homeland Security Committee for their energetic leadership on this subject as well. I thank both committees for recognizing the jurisdiction of the other committee.

I had hoped that today we would be addressing some major concerns of Members of Congress and the White House by improving the legislation's protections of personal information. With all of the respect in the world for the work of our chairs and ranking members on this, and it has been considerable. You have standing on this issue that is recognized and respected. I am disappointed, however, that we did not address some of the concerns, as I mentioned, of the White House about personal information.

Unfortunately, this bill offers no policies, did not allow any amendments—and I don't put that to you, no amendments—and no real solutions that adequately uphold an American's right to privacy.

For one thing, in promoting the sharing of cyber threat information, the bill does not require the private sector to minimize irrelevant personally identifiable information from what it shares with the government, or other private matters. They can just ship the whole kit and caboodle. We are saying minimize what is relevant to our national security; the rest is none of the government's business.

The bill continues to offer overly broad liability protections and immunities to the businesses that could violate our liberties rather than offering more targeted liabilities to ensure that the private sector only shares appropriate information.

□ 1120

We thought there might be a way to get this done by amendment—I'm sure that it would enjoy bipartisan support—but the Rules Committee did not allow that amendment to come forward.

Most importantly, the bill fails to critically address the greatest weakness in our cybersecurity: our Nation's infrastructure. Too many of our country's systems, both physical and virtual, are still exposed to an increasing number of intrusions and attacks.

Now, as a longtime former member of the Intelligence Committee, I know that infrastructure is not your jurisdiction, so in your original bill you couldn't go to that place. But now the Rules Committee could have allowed, with the cooperation of the Homeland Security Committee, us to go into infrastructure.

If we're truly going to secure a reliable and resilient cyberspace that reflects our country's values, we must target our clearest vulnerabilities, while preserving a space that promotes the innovation, expression, and security of the American people.

The world we live in and the threats our country faces can change with just one click. While we should never let Americans doubt our vigilance, our preparation, our effectiveness, we must never let us compromise their civil liberties.

If we fail to meet the standard of security, we always do more harm than good.

I, myself, am personally going to vote "no" on this legislation but, in doing so, salute the chairs and ranking members of the committees for taking us way down the road on this issue. It's just that crucial balance between security and liberty that I do not think has been struck in that bill. So, for my own part, it will not have my support.

Mr. MCCAUL. We have no more speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER), the ranking member on the Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. First thing, I want to thank the ranking member, Mr. THOMPSON, and I want to thank Mr. MCCAUL and Mr. ROGERS for coming together. That's what we're elected to do, to come together in a bipartisan way and to deal with difficult issues. And they were difficult issues. But we're here today to all support this amendment.

The White House and the privacy groups raised this as one of the main issues with the bill. These groups were concerned that there was an impression, wrongly, I believe, that the military would control the program. This was never the case, but we heard these concerns, and we are addressing them in this amendment.

It means that companies sharing information about cyber threats will go to the Department of Homeland Security, a civilian agency. If the information is related to cybersecurity crime, the companies will go to the Department of Justice, another civilian agency.

The amendment requires that the Department of Homeland Security share this information with other government agencies in real-time so they can use it to protect against future cyber threats and attacks.

This amendment ensures we protect the security of our Nation, but also

protect the privacy and liberties of our country and our citizens. I strongly support this amendment and urge other Members to do the same.

I commend, again, Ranking Member THOMPSON, Chairman MCCAUL, Chairman ROGERS for coming together at the last moment. I respectfully request a "yes" vote on the amendment.

You can't have security if you don't have privacy and liberty.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, who has the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Mississippi has the right to close.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me just say this: when it comes to this issue, particularly, which we know is one of the greatest threats that the United States faces right now, and that's the threat of cyber attacks, this is not a Republican-Democrat issue. It's really an American issue.

And with all due respect, this does provide, I think, the balance between security and civil liberties; and it provides the civilian interface to the private sector to protect our critical infrastructures that are already under attack by countries like Iran, China, and Russia.

So I think that, if anything, the recent events in Boston demonstrate that we have to come together as Republicans and Democrats to get this done in the name of national security. In the case in Boston, they were real bombs, explosive devices. In this case, they're digital bombs, and these digital bombs are on their way.

That's why this legislation is so important. That's why it's so urgent that we pass this today. For if we don't, and those digital bombs land and attack the United States of America, and Congress fails to act, then Congress has that on its hands.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, at this point, I'd like to say that I agree with Democratic Leader Ms. PELOSI's issue with respect to cyber, particularly critical infrastructure. And I look forward to working with Chairman MCCAUL on submitting legislation.

With that, Mr. Chair, I encourage Members to support this bipartisan amendment that the chair of the Committee on Homeland Security and I drafted.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I am in support of the amendment offered by Intelligence Committee Chairman ROGERS, Congressman MCCAUL and Homeland Security Ranking Member THOMPSON to H.R. 624, the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act of 2013. This is very similar to the amendment I offered before the Rules Committee, but was not made in order. I am pleased that the focus of my amendment is addressed by this amendment that was made in order.

This amendment just as I outlined in my amendment offered to the Rules Committee

would establish a lead role for the Department of Homeland Security—a civilian agency in matters related to cyber security threats. DHS would be the agency to receive all cyber threat information. This amendment designates the Department of Justice (DOJ) as the civilian entity to receive cyber threat information related to cybersecurity crimes.

These changes make clear that DHS and the DOJ will serve as points of entry for those seeking to share cybersecurity threat information with the federal government.

The amendment also requires the Secretary of DHS, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures to eliminate any personal information from cyber threat information shared with the federal government. Cyber threat information shared with the government from any source will be scrubbed of any personally identifiable information and deleted—this is also known as "minimization."

Every agency receiving cyber threat information must notify these four agencies, and Congress of significant violations of the procedures required by the bill. These agencies must also establish a program to oversee compliance with the minimization procedures.

The importance of a civil agency in a central role regarding the establishment and functions of domestic cyber protection programs is critical to building in the transparency, accountability and oversight the American public expects. I am in strong support of this amendment and thank my colleagues for their efforts to address the concerns of many of our constituents as we work to assure the Internet is as safe as it can be and that we maintain the level of oversight that is needed.

This is an important amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 27 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1145

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JOYCE) at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.

#### CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 164 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 624.

Will the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER) kindly take the chair.

□ 1146

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes, with Mr. YODER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) had been postponed.

Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 113-41 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 7 by Ms. SINEMA of Arizona.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. LAMALFA of California.

Amendment by Mr. MCCAUL of Texas.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. SINEMA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

#### RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 411, noes 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 113]

AYES—411

Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	Kelly (IL)
Alexander	Dingell	Kelly (PA)
Amash	Doggett	Kildee
Amodei	Doyle	Kilmer
Andrews	Duckworth	Kind
Bachus	Duffy	King (IA)
Barber	Duncan (SC)	King (NY)
Barletta	Duncan (TN)	Kingston
Barr	Edwards	Kinzinger (IL)
Barrow (GA)	Ellison	Kirkpatrick
Barton	Engel	Kline
Bass	Enyart	Kuster
Beatty	Eshoo	Labrador
Becerra	Esty	LaMalfa
Benishek	Farenthold	Lamborn
Bentivolio	Farr	Lance
Bera (CA)	Fattah	Langevin
Bilirakis	Fincher	Lankford
Bishop (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Larsen (WA)
Bishop (NY)	Fleischmann	Larson (CT)
Bishop (UT)	Fleming	Latham
Black	Flores	Latta
Blumenauer	Forbes	Lee (CA)
Bonamici	Fortenberry	Levin
Bonner	Poster	Lewis
Boustany	Foxx	Lipinski
Brady (PA)	Frankel (FL)	LoBiondo
Brady (TX)	Franks (AZ)	Loeb
Braley (IA)	Frelinghuysen	Lofgren
Bridenstine	Fudge	Long
Brooks (AL)	Gabbard	Lowenthal
Brooks (IN)	Gallego	Lowey
Broun (GA)	Garamendi	Lucas
Brown (FL)	Garcia	Luetkemeyer
Brownley (CA)	Gardner	Lujan Grisham
Buchanan	Garrett	(NM)
Buchshon	Gerlach	Lujan, Ben Ray
Bustos	Gibbs	(NM)
Butterfield	Gibson	Lummis
Calvert	Gingrey (GA)	Maffei
Camp	Gohmert	Maloney,
Campbell	Goodlatte	Carolyn
Cantor	Gosar	Maloney, Sean
Capito	Gowdy	Marchant
Capps	Granger	Burgess
Cárdenas	Graves (GA)	Marino
Carney	Graves (MO)	Massie
Carson (IN)	Grayson	Matheson
Carter	Green, Al	Matsui
Cartwright	Green, Gene	McCarthy (CA)
Cassidy	Griffin (AR)	McCarthy (NY)
Castro (FL)	Griffith (VA)	McCaul
Castro (TX)	Grijalva	McClintock
Chabot	Grimm	McCollum
Chaffetz	Guthrie	McDermott
Chu	Gutierrez	McHenry
Cicilline	Hahn	McIntyre
Clarke	Hanabusa	McKeon
Clay	Hanna	McKinley
Cleaver	Harper	McMorris
Clyburn	Harris	Rodgers
Coble	Hartzer	McNerney
Coffman	Hastings (FL)	Meadows
Cohen	Hastings (WA)	Meehan
Cole	Heck (NV)	Meeks
Collins (GA)	Heck (WA)	Meng
Collins (NY)	Hensarling	Messer
Conaway	Herrera Beutler	Mica
Connolly	Higgins	Michaud
Conyers	Himes	Miller (FL)
Cook	Hinojosa	Miller (MI)
Cooper	Holt	Miller, George
Costa	Honda	Moore
Cotton	Horsford	Moran
Courtney	Hoyer	Mullin
Cramer	Hudson	Mulvaney
Crawford	Huelskamp	Murphy (FL)
Crenshaw	Huffman	Murphy (PA)
Crowley	Huizenga (MI)	Nadler
Cuellar	Hultgren	Napolitano
Culberson	Hunter	Negrete McLeod
Cummings	Hurt	Neugebauer
Daines	Israel	Noem
Davis (CA)	Issa	Nolan
Davis, Danny	Jackson Lee	Nunes
Davis, Rodney	Jeffries	Nunnelee
DeFazio	Jenkins	O'Rourke
DeGette	Johnson (GA)	Olson
Delaney	Johnson (OH)	Owens
DeLauro	Johnson, E. B.	Palazzo
DelBene	Johnson, Sam	Pallone
Denham	Jones	Pascarelli
Dent	Jordan	Pastor (AZ)
DeSantis	Joyce	Paulsen
DesJarlais	Kaptur	Payne
Deutch		Pearce
		Pelosi

Perlmutter	Rush	Thompson (PA)
Perry	Ryan (OH)	Thornberry
Peters (CA)	Ryan (WI)	Tiberi
Peters (MI)	Salmon	Tipton
Peterson	Sánchez, Linda	Titus
Petri	T.	Tonko
Pingree (ME)	Sanchez, Loretta	Turner
Pittenger	Sarbanes	Upton
Pocan	Scalise	Valadao
Poe (TX)	Schakowsky	Van Hollen
Polis	Schiff	Vargas
Pompeo	Schneider	Veasey
Posey	Schock	Vela
Price (GA)	Schrader	Visclosky
Price (NC)	Schwartz	Wagner
Quigley	Schweikert	Walberg
Radel	Scott (VA)	Walden
Rahall	Scott, Austin	Walorski
Rangel	Scott, David	Walz
Reed	Sensenbrenner	Wasserman
Reichert	Serrano	Schultz
Renacci	Sessions	Waters
Ribble	Sewell (AL)	Watt
Rice (SC)	Sherman	Waxman
Richmond	Shuster	Weber (TX)
Rigell	Simpson	Webster (FL)
Roby	Sinema	Welch
Roe (TN)	Sires	Wenstrup
Rogers (AL)	Slaughter	Westmoreland
Rogers (KY)	Smith (NE)	Whitfield
Rogers (MI)	Smith (TX)	Williams
Rohrabacher	Smith (WA)	Wilson (FL)
Rokita	Southerland	Wilson (SC)
Rooney	Speier	Wittman
Ros-Lehtinen	Stewart	Wolf
Roskam	Stivers	Womack
Ross	Stockman	Woodall
Rothfus	Stutzman	Yarmuth
Roybal-Allard	Swalwell (CA)	Yoder
Royce	Takano	Yoho
Ruiz	Terry	Young (AK)
Runyan	Thompson (CA)	Young (FL)
Ruppersberger	Thompson (MS)	Young (IN)

#### NOT VOTING—21

Bachmann	Kennedy	Pitts
Blackburn	Lynch	Shea-Porter
Burgess	Markey	Shimkus
Capuano	McGovern	Smith (NJ)
Ellmers	Miller, Gary	Tierney
Holding	Neal	Tsongas
Keating	Nugent	Velázquez

□ 1213

Mr. CICILLINE changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. ELLMERS. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 113, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

(By unanimous consent, Mr. FLORES was allowed to speak out of order.)

A MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR THE VICTIMS IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AND WEST, TEXAS

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Chair, I rise today in the wake of two grave tragedies in our Nation. The terrorist attack in Boston and then the tragedy in West, Texas, last night remind us of the risks that modern life presents. I ask that all Americans pray for these two communities and to hug your families a little tighter tonight.

As we gather on the House floor, I want to take a moment to remember all of those affected by the explosion in West, Texas, who have been injured or killed, and their families and their loved ones.

I would also like to recognize the bravery of the first responders and the volunteers from our community and, actually, from all over Texas who have come to the aid of those in need.

I want to thank my House colleagues for their many offers of support, and I also ask for a moment of silence.



Aderholt	Crenshaw	Hall
Alexander	Crowley	Hanabusa
Amash	Cuellar	Hanna
Amodei	Culberson	Harper
Andrews	Cummings	Harris
Bachus	Daines	Hartzler
Barber	Davis (CA)	Hastings (FL)
Barletta	Davis, Danny	Hastings (WA)
Barr	Davis, Rodney	Heck (NV)
Barrow (GA)	DeFazio	Heck (WA)
Barton	DeGette	Hensarling
Bass	Delaney	Herrera Beutler
Beatty	DeLauro	Higgins
Becerra	DelBene	Himes
Bera (CA)	Denham	Hinojosa
Bilirakis	Dent	Holt
Bishop (GA)	DeSantis	Honda
Bishop (NY)	DesJarlais	Horsford
Bishop (UT)	Deutch	Hoyer
Black	Diaz-Balart	Hudson
Blumenauer	Dingell	Huelskamp
Bonamici	Doggett	Huffman
Bonner	Doyle	Huizenga (MI)
Boustany	Duckworth	Hultgren
Brady (PA)	Duffy	Hunter
Brady (TX)	Duncan (SC)	Hurt
Braley (IA)	Duncan (TN)	Israel
Bridenstine	Edwards	Issa
Brooks (AL)	Ellison	Jackson Lee
Brooks (IN)	Ellmers	Jeffries
Broun (GA)	Engel	Jenkins
Brown (FL)	Enyart	Johnson (GA)
Brownley (CA)	Eshoo	Johnson (OH)
Buchanan	Esty	Johnson, E. B.
Bucshon	Farenthold	Johnson, Sam
Burgess	Farr	Jones
Bustos	Fattah	Jordan
Butterfield	Fincher	Joyce
Calvert	Fitzpatrick	Kaptur
Camp	Fleischmann	Kelly (IL)
Campbell	Fleming	Kelly (PA)
Cantor	Flores	Kildee
Capito	Fortenberry	Kilmer
Capps	Foster	Kind
Cárdenas	Foxo	King (IA)
Carney	Frankel (FL)	King (NY)
Carson (IN)	Franks (AZ)	Kingston
Carter	Frelinghuysen	Kinzinger (IL)
Cartwright	Fudge	Kirkpatrick
Cassidy	Gabbard	Kline
Castor (FL)	Gallego	Kuster
Castro (TX)	Garamendi	Labrador
Chabot	Garcia	LaMalfa
Chaffetz	Gardner	Lamborn
Chu	Garrett	Lance
Cicilline	Gerlach	Langevin
Clarke	Gibbs	Lankford
Clay	Gibson	Larsen (WA)
Cleaver	Gingrey (GA)	Larsen (CT)
Clyburn	Gohmert	Latham
Coble	Goodlatte	Latta
Coffman	Gosar	Lee (CA)
Cohen	Gowdy	Levin
Cole	Granger	Lewis
Collins (GA)	Graves (GA)	Lipinski
Collins (NY)	Graves (MO)	LoBiondo
Conaway	Grayson	Loeb sack
Connolly	Green, Al	Loftgren
Conyers	Green, Gene	Long
Cook	Griffin (AR)	Lowenthal
Cooper	Griffith (VA)	Lowey
Costa	Grijalva	Lucas
Cotton	Grimm	Luetkemeyer
Courtney	Guthrie	Lujan Grisham
Cramer	Gutierrez	(NM)
Crawford	Hahn	



Luján, Ben Ray (NM)  
Lummis  
Maffei  
Maloney, Carolyn  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marino  
Massie  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meadows  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Meng  
Messer  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Mullin  
Mulvaney  
Murphy (FL)  
Murphy (PA)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Negrete McLeod  
Neugebauer  
Noem  
Nolan  
Nunes  
Nunnelee  
O'Rourke  
Olson  
Owens  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascarelli  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters (CA)

Peters (MI)  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Pittenger  
Pitts  
Pocan  
Poe (TX)  
Polis  
Pompeo  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Radel  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rice (SC)  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Ruiz  
Runyan  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Salmon  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sewell (AL)  
Sherman

Shuster  
Simpson  
Sinema  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Southernland  
Speier  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Stockman  
Stutzman  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Titus  
Tonko  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walorski  
Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yarmuth  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

## NOES—5

Benishek  
Bentivolio

## NOT VOTING—18

Bachmann  
Blackburn  
Capuano  
Forbes  
Holding  
Keating

Kennedy  
Lynch  
Markey  
McGovern  
Miller, Gary  
Neal

Nugent  
Shea-Porter  
Shinkus  
Tierney  
Tsongas  
Velázquez

## □ 1227

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEBSTER) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and

cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 164, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

## □ 1230

## MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YODER). Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. PERLMUTTER. In its current form, I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PERLMUTTER moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 624, to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PROTECTING THE PRIVACY OF INTERNET PASSWORDS AND THE CREATIVITY OF THE INTERNET.**

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to—

(1) permit an employer, a prospective employer, or the Federal Government to require the disclosure of a confidential password for a social networking website or a personal account of an employee or job applicant without a court order; or

(2) permit the Federal Government to establish a mechanism to control United States citizens' access to and use of the Internet through the creation of a national Internet firewall similar to the "Great Internet Firewall of China", as determined by the Director of the National Intelligence.

In section 2(c)(1)(F) of the bill (as inserted by the amendment offered by Mr. McCaul), strike "and" and insert a semicolon.

In section 2(c)(1)(G) of the bill (as inserted by the amendment offered by Mr. McCaul), strike the period and insert a semicolon.

At the end of section 2(c)(1) of the bill (as inserted by the amendment offered by Mr. McCaul), add the following new subparagraphs:

(H) the number of Americans who have—

(i) been required by employers, prospective employers, or the Federal Government to release confidential passwords for social networking websites; and

(ii) had personal information released to the Federal Government under this section

or obtained in connection with a cybersecurity breach; and

(I) the impact of the information that has been released or obtained as referred to in subparagraph (H) on privacy, electronic commerce, Internet usage, and online content.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state the inquiry.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Is it not the case that if my amendment, if this motion to recommit is adopted, the House would immediately vote on final passage of this bill with the motion to recommit, this amendment, included?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If a motion to recommit with forthwith instructions is adopted, the amendment is reported by the chair of the committee and is immediately before the House.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to offer this final amendment to this bill. It does not kill the bill or send it back to the committee. If adopted, as the Speaker just mentioned, it would move immediately to final passage.

Now, I want to just take a moment, because I know everybody was listening very closely to the Clerk's reading of the amendment a few minutes ago, but there are two paragraphs that I think are very important—they're very simple and they're very direct—about privacy, individuals' right to privacy, their reasonable expectation of privacy.

And I would just say, my friend, Mr. ROGERS, stated, in discussing and debating the bill as a whole, it is paramount to protect an individual's right to privacy, and I couldn't agree with him more.

So this amendment says nothing in this act or the amendments made by this act shall be construed to:

One, permit an employer, a prospective employer, or the Federal Government to require the disclosure of a confidential password for a social networking Web site or a personal account of an employee or job applicant without a court order; or

Two, permit the Federal Government to establish a mechanism to control a United States citizen's access to and use of the Internet through the creation of a national Internet firewall, similar to the great Internet firewall of China, as determined by the Director of National Intelligence.

So boil that down, those are two pretty direct and simple paragraphs. Boil it down, as a condition of employment, you can't be made to give up a password to your Twitter account, your Facebook account, your LinkedIn account, your other social media types of accounts.

Now, have we done something like this in the past? Absolutely. And I'd remind the Members that in the eighties,

there was a requirement, or there was an effort on the part of employers to get people to take polygraph tests, to take lie detector tests.

We, here in the Congress, said that's just not going to be a proper condition of employment. You can do background checks; you can ask for references; you can do a number of things, but we're not going to allow lie detector tests as a condition of employment. We said an employer shall not require, request, suggest, or cause an employee or prospective employee to take or submit to any lie detector test as a condition of employment.

Now, this thing has exploded as social media has exploded so that people are being asked for their private passwords to these various social media networks. And I would refer the House to an article in Yahoo! News from last year, which says, "Employers ask job-seekers for Facebook passwords."

A gentleman was seeking employment as a consultant in New York. The H.R. person wanted to see his profile, asked him for his password, for instance. He said no. He was no longer allowed to apply for that particular job.

A law professor at George Washington University here said, "It's akin to requiring someone's house keys," said the law professor and former Federal prosecutor, who calls it "an egregious violation of privacy."

This is a very simple amendment that really does two things: it helps the individual protect his right to privacy, and it doesn't allow the employer to impersonate that particular employee when other people are interacting with that person across social media platforms. So for two reasons: one, that an individual's right to privacy shouldn't be breached just because he's seeking employment; and, two, the employer shouldn't be in a position to impersonate that individual who's seeking a job. It's very clear. We've done it with respect to polygraph, lie detector tests. We should do it now.

This is an amendment that, whether you're a Democrat or a Republican, should be part of our law. And so with that, Mr. Speaker, I ask for a "yes" vote on this final amendment to the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. You know, it's the time-honored tradition of this House that we allow the minority of whomever is in the majority to have a motion to recommit, and it's a legislative instrument designed to draw that very bright line down the center of this Chamber. It tends to be music to your ears on the oral presentation and poison to the paper when you get to the details.

I appreciate the gentleman's efforts. Well done, sir; I tell you that.

Clearly, this belongs in employer-employee law. I'm sure the Labor Com-

mittee, Mr. KLINE, would be delighted to deal with this very serious issue. It doesn't comport to our language, has nothing to do with our bill. But I'll take this opportunity again to say thank you for that very bright line in the center of the aisle, to commend all of the folks on both sides of this aisle who have come together on a bill that is so important to our national security. I'm going to give you a couple of quick examples.

American Semiconductor, a company that lost its intellectual property to China, theft of China. The President one time called American Semiconductor a model of cooperation with China.

□ 1240

Their partner in China stole their intellectual property, canceled their contracts, and almost put them out of business. They were worth \$1.8 billion. Now they're worth \$170 million. Their stock price is down 90 percent, from a \$44 high to just \$2 today. They had to lay off 70 percent of their staff.

That's real. Those are real people losing real jobs to intellectual property theft as we speak.

The credit cards in your pockets will get hit 300,000 times by people trying to steal that information today, alone. Each and every one of them.

There's an unnamed large manufacturing company here in the United States. Through cyber espionage, they lost a particular product. They stole the blueprints, took it back to China, and repurposed it to compete in the global market against this particular company. Their estimate: 20,000 manufacturing jobs lost.

This is as serious an issue as we are not prepared to handle as Americans, and it is happening every minute of every single day.

When you look at the weight of those issues of the people before us in this Chamber and what they had to deal with—people like Adams and Henry and Madison—it was the size of their politics that tipped the scale for making really hard, difficult decisions and moving on. I'm going to challenge everybody in this Chamber today to not have those small, petty politics about what gets done and doesn't get done, about what I wanted in there and didn't get in there, about how my feelings got hurt or didn't get hurt.

There are Americans suffering under the weight of loss of opportunity. And those are middle class jobs. That's one rung on the ladder that's taken out for any hope for moving up and prosperity in this country.

We have a constitutional obligation to defend this Nation. We have done it in a way that doesn't allow the government to meddle with the Internet. It protects privacy, it protects civil liberties, and it has the government not even touching the Internet. This is the answer to empower cyber information sharing, to protect this Nation, to allow those companies to protect them-

selves, and move on to economic prosperity. If you want to take a shot across China's bow, this is the answer.

Reject this motion to recommit and let's pass this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

#### RECORDED VOTE

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of H.R. 624, if ordered, and agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 224, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 116]

#### AYES—189

Andrews	Frankel (FL)	McCollum
Barber	Fudge	McDermott
Barrow (GA)	Gabbard	McIntyre
Bass	Gallego	McNerney
Beatty	Garamendi	Meeks
Becerra	Garcia	Meng
Bera (CA)	Grayson	Michaud
Bishop (NY)	Green, Al	Miller, George
Blumenauer	Green, Gene	Moore
Bonamici	Grijalva	Moran
Brady (PA)	Gutierrez	Murphy (FL)
Braley (IA)	Hahn	Nadler
Brown (FL)	Hanabusa	Napolitano
Brownley (CA)	Hastings (FL)	Negrete McLeod
Bustos	Heck (WA)	Nolan
Butterfield	Higgins	O'Rourke
Capps	Himes	Owens
Cárdenas	Hinojosa	Pallone
Carney	Holt	Pascarell
Carson (IN)	Honda	Pastor (AZ)
Cartwright	Horsford	Payne
Castor (FL)	Hoyer	Pelosi
Castro (TX)	Huffman	Perlmutter
Cicilline	Israel	Peters (CA)
Clarke	Jackson Lee	Peters (MI)
Clay	Jeffries	Peterson
Cleaver	Johnson (GA)	Pingree (ME)
Clyburn	Johnson, E. B.	Pocan
Cohen	Jones	Polis
Connolly	Kaptur	Price (NC)
Conyers	Kelly (IL)	Quigley
Cooper	Kildee	Rahall
Costa	Kilmer	Rangel
Courtney	Kind	Richmond
Crowley	Kirkpatrick	Roybal-Allard
Cuellar	Kuster	Ruiz
Cummings	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Rush
Davis, Danny	Larson (CT)	Ryan (OH)
DeFazio	Lee (CA)	Sánchez, Linda
DeGette	Levin	T.
Delaney	Lewis	Sanchez, Loretta
DeLauro	Lipinski	Sarbanes
DelBene	Loebach	Schakowsky
Deutch	Lofgren	Schiff
Dingell	Lowenthal	Schneider
Doggett	Lowe	Schrader
Doyle	Lujan Grisham	Schwartz
Duckworth	(NM)	Scott (VA)
Edwards	Luján, Ben Ray	Scott, David
Ellison	(NM)	Serrano
Engel	Maffei	Sewell (AL)
Enyart	Maloney,	Sherman
Eshoo	Carolyn	Sinema
Esty	Maloney, Sean	Sires
Farr	Matheson	Slaughter
Fattah	Matsui	Smith (WA)
Foster	McCarthy (NY)	Speier

Swalwell (CA)	Vargas	Waters
Takano	Veasey	Watt
Thompson (CA)	Vela	Waxman
Thompson (MS)	Visclosky	Welch
Titus	Walz	Wilson (FL)
Tonko	Wasserman	Yarmuth
Van Hollen	Schultz	

## NOES—224

Aderholt	Gowdy	Perry
Alexander	Granger	Petri
Amash	Graves (GA)	Pittenger
Amodei	Graves (MO)	Pitts
Bachus	Griffin (AR)	Poe (TX)
Barletta	Griffith (VA)	Pompeo
Barr	Grimm	Posey
Barton	Guthrie	Price (GA)
Benishek	Hall	Radel
Bentivolio	Hanna	Reed
Bilirakis	Harper	Reichert
Bishop (UT)	Harris	Renacci
Black	Hartzler	Ribble
Bonner	Hastings (WA)	Rice (SC)
Boustany	Heck (NV)	Rigell
Brady (TX)	Hensarling	Roby
Bridenstine	Herrera Beutler	Roe (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Hudson	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Huelskamp	Rogers (KY)
Brown (GA)	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (MI)
Buchanan	Hultgren	Rohrabacher
Bucshon	Hunter	Rokita
Burgess	Hurt	Rooney
Calvert	Issa	Ros-Lehtinen
Camp	Jenkins	Roskam
Campbell	Johnson (OH)	Ross
Cantor	Johnson, Sam	Rothfus
Capito	Jordan	Royce
Carter	Joyce	Runyan
Cassidy	Kelly (PA)	Ryan (WI)
Chabot	King (IA)	Salmon
Chaffetz	King (NY)	Scalise
Coble	Kingston	Schock
Coffman	Kinzinger (IL)	Schweikert
Cole	Kline	Scott, Austin
Collins (GA)	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Collins (NY)	LaMalfa	Sessions
Conaway	Lamborn	Shuster
Cook	Lance	Simpson
Cotton	Lankford	Smith (NE)
Cramer	Latham	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Latta	Smith (TX)
Crenshaw	LoBiondo	Southerland
Culberson	Long	Stewart
Daines	Lucas	Stivers
Davis, Rodney	Luetkemeyer	Stockman
Denham	Lummis	Stutzman
Dent	Marchant	Terry
DeSantis	Marino	Thompson (PA)
DesJarlais	Massie	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart	McCarthy (CA)	Tiberi
Duffy	McCaul	Tipton
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Turner
Duncan (TN)	McHenry	Upton
Ellmers	McKeon	Valadao
Farenthold	McKinley	Wagner
Fincher	McMorris	Walberg
Fitzpatrick	Rodgers	Walsh
Fleischmann	Meehan	Walorski
Fleming	Messer	Weber (TX)
Flores	Mica	Webster (FL)
Forbes	Mica	Wenstrup
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland
Fox	Miller (MI)	Whitfield
Franks (AZ)	Mullin	Williams
Frelinghuysen	Mulvaney	Wilson (SC)
Gardner	Murphy (PA)	Wittman
Garrett	Neugebauer	Wolf
Gerlach	Noem	Womack
Gibbs	Nunes	Woodall
Gibson	Nunnelee	Yoder
Gingrey (GA)	Olson	Yoho
Gohmert	Palazzo	Young (AK)
Goodlatte	Paulsen	Young (FL)
Gosar	Pearce	Young (IN)

## NOT VOTING—19

Bachmann	Kennedy	Shea-Porter
Bishop (GA)	Lynch	Shimkus
Blackburn	Markey	Tierney
Capuano	McGovern	Tsongas
Chu	Miller, Gary	Velázquez
Holding	Neal	
Keating	Nugent	

□ 1250

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 288, nays 127, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 117]

## YEAS—288

Aderholt	Forbes	Lucas
Alexander	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer
Amodei	Foster	Lujan Grisham
Bachus	Fox	(NM)
Barber	Frankel (FL)	Lujan, Ben Ray
Barletta	Franks (AZ)	(NM)
Barr	Frelinghuysen	Lummis
Barrow (GA)	Fudge	Maffei
Barton	Galleo	Maloney, Sean
Beatty	Garamendi	Marino
Benishek	Garcia	Matheson
Bera (CA)	Gardner	McCarthy (CA)
Bilirakis	Gerlach	McCarthy (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Gibbs	McCaul
Bishop (NY)	Gingrey (GA)	McHenry
Black	Goodlatte	McIntyre
Bonner	Gowdy	McKeon
Boustany	Granger	McKinley
Brady (TX)	Graves (GA)	McMorris
Brooks (AL)	Graves (MO)	Rodgers
Brooks (IN)	Green, Al	Meehan
Brown (FL)	Green, Gene	Meeks
Brownley (CA)	Griffin (AR)	Meng
Buchanan	Griffith (VA)	Messer
Bucshon	Grimm	Mica
Burgess	Guthrie	Miller (FL)
Bustos	Gutierrez	Miller (MI)
Butterfield	Hanabusa	Moran
Calvert	Hanna	Mullin
Camp	Harper	Mulvaney
Campbell	Harris	Murphy (FL)
Cantor	Hartzler	Murphy (PA)
Capito	Hastings (FL)	Neugebauer
Cardenas	Hastings (WA)	Noem
Carney	Heck (NV)	Nunes
Carter	Heck (WA)	Nunnelee
Cassidy	Hensarling	Olson
Castor (FL)	Higgins	Owens
Chabot	Himes	Palazzo
Chaffetz	Horsford	Pastor (AZ)
Clarke	Hoyer	Paulsen
Clay	Hudson	Payne
Cleaver	Huizenga (MI)	Pearce
Clyburn	Hultgren	Perlmutter
Coble	Hunter	Perry
Coffman	Hurt	Peters (CA)
Cole	Israel	Peterson
Collins (GA)	Issa	Petri
Collins (NY)	Jeffries	Pittenger
Conaway	Jenkins	Pitts
Connolly	Johnson (OH)	Poe (TX)
Cook	Johnson, E. B.	Pompeo
Cooper	Johnson, Sam	Price (GA)
Costa	Jordan	Quigley
Cotton	Joyce	Radel
Cramer	Kaptur	Rahall
Crawford	Kelly (IL)	Rangel
Crenshaw	Kelly (PA)	Reed
Cuellar	Kilmer	Reichert
Culberson	Kind	Renacci
Daines	King (IA)	Ribble
Denham	King (NY)	Rice (SC)
Dent	Kinzinger (IL)	Richmond
DesJarlais	Kirkpatrick	Roby
Deutch	Kline	Roe (TN)
Diaz-Balart	Kuster	Rogers (AL)
Dingell	LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)
Duckworth	Lamborn	Rogers (MI)
Duffy	Lance	Rokita
Duncan (TN)	Langevin	Rooney
Ellmers	Lankford	Ros-Lehtinen
Enyart	Larsen (WA)	Roskam
Farenthold	Latham	Ross
Fincher	Latta	Rothfus
Fitzpatrick	Lipinski	Royce
Fleischmann	LoBiondo	Ruiz
Flores	Long	Runyan

Ruppersberger	Smith (TX)	Vela
Ryan (WI)	Smith (WA)	Wagner
Salmon	Southerland	Walberg
Sanchez, Loretta	Stewart	Walden
Scalise	Stivers	Walorski
Schneider	Stutzman	Weber (TX)
Schock	Swalwell (CA)	Webster (FL)
Schrader	Terry	Wenstrup
Schwartz	Thompson (CA)	Westmoreland
Schweikert	Thompson (MS)	Whitfield
Scott, Austin	Thompson (PA)	Williams
Scott, David	Thornberry	Wilson (SC)
Sessions	Tiberi	Wittman
Sewell (AL)	Tipton	Wolf
Shuster	Titus	Womack
Simpson	Turner	Woodall
Sinema	Upton	Yoder
Sires	Valadao	Young (AK)
Smith (NE)	Vargas	Young (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Veasey	Young (IN)

## NAYS—127

Amash	Garrett	Nolan
Andrews	Gibson	O'Rourke
Bass	Gohmert	Pallone
Becerra	Gosar	Pascarelli
Bentivolio	Grayson	Pelosi
Bishop (UT)	Grijalva	Peters (MI)
Blumenauer	Hahn	Pingree (ME)
Bonamici	Hall	Pocan
Brady (PA)	Herrera Beutler	Polis
Braley (IA)	Hinojosa	Posney
Bridenstine	Holt	Price (NC)
Brown (GA)	Honda	Rigell
Capps	Huelskamp	Rohrabacher
Carson (IN)	Huffman	Roybal-Allard
Cartwright	Jackson Lee	Rush
Castro (TX)	Johnson (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Chu	Jones	Sánchez, Linda
Cicilline	Kildee	T.
Cohen	Kingston	Sarbanes
Conyers	Labrador	Schakowsky
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Schiff
Crowley	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Cummings	Levin	Sensenbrenner
Davis (CA)	Lewis	Serrano
Davis, Danny	Loeback	Sherman
Davis, Rodney	Lofgren	Slaughter
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Speier
DeGette	Lowey	Stockman
Delaney	Maloney,	Takano
DeLauro	Carolyn	Tonko
DelBene	Marchant	Van Hollen
DeSantis	Massie	Visclosky
Doggett	Matsui	Walz
Doyle	McClintock	Wasserman
Duncan (SC)	McCollum	Schultz
Edwards	McDermott	Waters
Ellison	McNerney	Watt
Engel	Meadows	Waxman
Eshoo	Michaud	Welch
Esty	Miller, George	Wilson (FL)
Farr	Moore	Yarmuth
Fattah	Nadler	Yoho
Fleming	Napolitano	
Gabbard	Negrete McLeod	

## NOT VOTING—17

Bachmann	Lynch	Shea-Porter
Blackburn	Markey	Shimkus
Capuano	McGovern	Tierney
Holding	Miller, Gary	Tsongas
Keating	Neal	Velázquez
Kennedy	Nugent	

□ 1259

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, on April 18, 2013 I was not able to vote on rollcall votes 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117. At the time, I was performing my duties as a designee of the U.S. House of Representatives attending the funeral of Baroness Margaret Thatcher in London. Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 113, 114, 115 and 117. I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 116.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I missed several votes today to attend an Interfaith Service in Boston. I wish to state for the record how I would have voted had I been present:

Rollcall No. 113—"Yes"

Rollcall No. 114—"Yes"

Rollcall No. 115—"Yes"

Rollcall No. 116—"Yes"

Rollcall No. 117—"No"

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS  
IN ENGROSSMENT

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 624, the Clerk be authorized to make such technical and conforming changes as necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to my friend from Virginia, the majority leader, for the purposes of inquiring about the schedule for the week to come.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman from Maryland, the Democratic whip, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House is not in session. On Tuesday, the House will meet at noon for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and noon for legislative business. On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a few suspensions on Tuesday and Wednesday, a complete list of which will be announced by the close of business tomorrow. Of the suspensions, I'm proud to announce that the House will consider a bill by Representative TERRI SEWELL to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the four young girls who lost their lives in the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham 50 years ago, which served as a catalyst for the civil rights movement.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, we'll take up H.R. 1549, the Helping Sick Ameri-

cans Now Act. This bill, authored by Representatives JOE PITTS, MICHAEL BURGESS, and ANN WAGNER, will help Americans with preexisting conditions obtain insurance coverage without delay.

We will also consider H.R. 527, the Responsible Helium Administration and Stewardship Act, a bipartisan bill sponsored by Chairman HASTINGS. This legislation applies pre-market principles to future sales from the Federal Helium Reserve and will protect thousands of American jobs.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the majority leader for the information on the business for next week.

I would observe that he and I co-chaired, the honorary cochair, with JOHN LEWIS, of course, the chair, our leader, along with TERRI SEWELL, SPENCER BACHUS, and Congresswoman ROBY, a delegation to march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge to recognize the Voting Rights Act and the acts that led up to that. I thank the majority leader for bringing the gold medal bill to the floor, sponsored by Congresswoman SEWELL, recognizing those four little girls who at the Birmingham church lost their lives to what could rightfully be referred to, I think, as a terrorist act, a bomb going off, with no specific objective in mind other than to kill people inside that church.

□ 1310

The little girls were the closest to that explosion, and they lost their lives. And as the majority leader has pointed out, that event and the events that occurred in the square just across the street from the church led to this country living out its principles better than it had done to that date. But some lost their lives, these four little girls, and some gave dearly to accomplish that objective. So I thank the majority leader for facilitating that bill coming to the floor.

Mr. Leader, I noted on the schedule, however, that there is no motion to go to conference on the budget. As the gentleman knows, the House has been requesting for some years now a budget, which the Senate has passed. That budget has now been sent to the House and it is ripe for us to go to conference.

The gentleman, the Speaker, and others have been talking about regular order for some period of time. I agree with them. Regular order leads to better results. Regular order leads to an ability to sit down and try to come to compromises on where there are differences and to make progress. I would hope that we would follow regular order now that the Senate has acted.

Speaker BOEHNER said, in January of this year, "Regular order works best." I think he was absolutely right. There was a headline in Politico just a couple of days ago where it says, "GOP Clammers for Regular Order." Speaker BOEHNER said on December 8, 2011, regarding a bill we had passed:

The House has passed its bill. Now the Senate has passed its bill. And, you know, under

the Constitution, when we have these disagreements, there could be a formal conference between the House and Senate to resolve our differences.

You said that same year:

We have committed and the Speaker has committed to make sure that our committees will go through regular order.

PAUL RYAN, the chairman of the Budget Committee on November 29, 2011, said:

We're going to restore regular order.

I think you were correct in all those instances, and I want to associate myself with those remarks.

Now we have an opportunity for regular order, and we're going to be meeting next week, and then we'll be taking off a week. That is all time that a conference could be working to try to get us to an agreement so, frankly, we could not only have an agreement, which I think the country would welcome, but we could also, I think, substitute that agreement for the sequester, which is currently having and will have a very negative effect on our economy, on jobs, and on the confidence that Americans have that we're pursuing rational policies. The gentleman and I both have agreed that sequester is not a rational policy in that it deals with high-priority and low-priority items in very much the same way.

So my question, Mr. Leader, is there a possibility—it's not on the calendar and you didn't announce it, but I would urge you that we go to conference, preferably the first day we're back after this weekend, so that we could get to work on trying to get to an agreement on one of the most pressing problems confronting this country, and that's getting ourselves on a fiscally sustainable path.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I appreciate the spirit with which he recommends that we proceed along the lines asked for by those individuals he spoke about.

I would say to the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, that I'm told that our chairman and the chairman on the other side of the Capitol, Mrs. MURRAY, they're meeting and looking to see the path forward so that we can effect a meeting of the minds and do what the American people are asking us to do, which is to get the fiscal challenges addressed at the Federal level so they can go on about making their life work and continue to create their dreams and live the life they want and have the life they want for their kids.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

I want to say I have a lot of respect, as the gentleman knows and I have expressed on this floor, for Mr. RYAN. I think Mr. RYAN is a very able and dedicated and conscientious Member of this House. I have equal respect for and confidence in Senator MURRAY, who chairs the Senate Budget Committee.

And while I'm appreciative of the fact they're having discussions, frankly, the American people need to have a

transparent view of discussions that would occur in a conference committee. So not only would the chair of the House Budget Committee and the chair of the Senate Budget Committee—now, that implies, therefore, that in the Senate there are no Republicans participating in those discussions and in the House there are no Democrats participating in those discussions.

In light of the fact that we have 315 million to 320 million people who are represented by both Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Leader, I think it would be very useful and would accelerate—not impede—the process of getting to an agreement so the American public could weigh in with their views as they saw a conference committee debating and discussing the alternatives between the Ryan budget and the Murray budget and, indeed, the President's budget.

I've seen press reports that Mr. RYAN wants to have discussions and he wants to have parameters, but, frankly, you and I both know that if we wait to have Mr. RYAN and Ms. MURRAY agree, we're going to be probably waiting a long time. Senator MURRAY participated along with JEB HENSARLING in the supercommittee which met for many months and ultimately came to no conclusion. That's not good for the country; it's not good for our economy; and it's not good for jobs and growth.

As I understand, Mr. RYAN has said he's having discussions with Senator MURRAY; but I would urge us to have the ability to go to conference, move to go to conference, appoint conferees, and pursue regular order.

If the gentleman wants to respond to that, I yield to the gentleman; if not, I'll go on to another subject.

Mr. Leader, I don't think it was on the announcement, but I do know there is discussion in your memorandum and you've been quoted about a debt ceiling, a debt prioritization piece of legislation that would be considered. I would hope, as I said last week, that we could deal with, in a nonpartisan, bipartisan, nonpolitical fashion, the protection of the creditworthiness of the United States of America and to the maintenance of America's credit rating. It was reduced for the first time in history when we had a debt cliff debate in 2011, and we were reduced by one point in the creditworthiness of our country. That was unfortunate, and I think it hurt our country.

President Reagan said in 1986:

Unfortunately, Congress consistently brings the government to the edge of default before facing its responsibility. This brinkmanship threatens the holders of government bonds and those who rely on Social Security and veterans benefits.

Interest rates, et cetera, would skyrocket if we did that, and he was urging the then-Democratic Congress and Republicans to support an increase in the debt, which, as you know, was done.

In addition, Keith Hennessey, who was George Bush's National Economic Council Director, said on January 14:

Payment prioritization doesn't stop payments; it just delays them. Then the aggrieved party sues the government and probably wins, and it turns into a bloody mess.

That was Keith Hennessey, who was Bush's National Economic Council Director.

Tony Fratto, Deputy Press Secretary for President George Bush, said:

Prioritization is impossible. Is the government really going to be in the position of withholding benefits, salaries, rent, contract payments, et cetera, in order to pay off Treasury bondholders? That would be a political catastrophe.

I suggest not only would it be a political catastrophe, with which I agree—and I presume he's referring to the Republican Party, as he's a member of the Republican Party—but also a disaster for our economy and not, I think, something that would be helpful in growing jobs and expanding confidence, which the gentleman has talked a lot about and with which I agree with him on. We need confidence.

□ 1320

This constant utilization of the debt limit for political leverage, I think, is not in the best interest of our country or the people we represent, and I would hope that bill would not be brought to the floor but that we could together, in a bipartisan fashion, resolve that the debt limit will not be put in question by this Congress.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his desire to see a satisfactory resolution of issues surrounding the fiscal challenges.

Obviously, the debt ceiling is another point with which we will be faced on how to deal with the spiraling debt and out-of-control spending in Washington. I know that the gentleman shares with me the desire to see the reduction in the need to borrow, the balancing of our budget and, actually, a return to a real growth in America of jobs and the economy, of economic opportunity for all. It is in that spirit that I know that he approaches this issue, and so do I.

I would say to the gentleman, when the rating agencies look at the creditworthiness of our Nation—and I think some have said as much—it is, yes, to observe a political system that works, but it is also to make sure that there is demonstrable evidence that we are making progress in dealing with the problem, and that is the focus that we must all maintain.

I mean, we know that the disproportionate problem of the debt in this country and the deficits we are running have to do with the unfunded liabilities of the entitlement programs, and we can see the White House and the President call for tax increases every other day—every day for that matter—and those are not going to deal with the spiraling, out-of-control spending that raises the need for more debt.

Again, the differences on this subject, Mr. Speaker, are well known, and I am hopeful that we can work towards setting aside the differences and focus-

ing in on how far we can work towards accomplishing success in dealing with the problem of the mounting unfunded liabilities of the Federal Government.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his observation. If I can, there is some irony in the gentleman's response.

We've been talking about two items: one, the going to conference on the budget, which does, in fact, deal with prospective spending, a prospective increase in debt or deficit, because we buy more or spend more or cut revenues more. The debt limit, as the gentleman so well knows, deals with what we've already done. It doesn't have anything to do with increasing what we're going to spend. The budget does that.

Now, we're not dealing with the budget, but there is discussion about dealing with this prioritization. Frankly, we should have made that determination when we spent the money, and both sides have spent a lot of money. Our country is determined to spend a lot of money. Two wars cost us a lot of money we didn't pay for. I'm not going to go through the litany—the gentleman knows that litany—but it is somewhat ironic when we're not dealing with going to conference on the budget deficit, but we're talking about a prioritization of the debt that we've already incurred.

I think the American public will understand that raising the debt limit is simply a recognition of what we've already done and that we're going to pay our bills—that we're not going to default—that the most creditworthy, greatest Nation on the face of the Earth is going to pay for what it bought.

So I would urge the gentleman to not do prioritization, but let's deal with raising the debt limit so we pay our bills, and let's go to conference so we can make sure that, in fact, we keep that debt from going higher and, in fact, decrease it through reforms that we can adopt in a budget conference. I would hope the gentleman would agree with that.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### --- HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow; and when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday, April 23, 2013, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### --- BOSTON TRAGEDY

(Mr. FORTENBERRY asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, we are all still reeling from the senseless violence that was perpetrated on the community of Boston. I live a long way from Boston; but, like many Americans, I'm trying to make sense of the senseless.

How can someone so cowardly kill with such randomness—targeting innocent people who just wanted to enjoy a great American tradition in a great American city?

Last night, I read a Boston Globe article about the attack. Two runners, a father and a daughter, were in the 26th mile when they heard the explosions. Natalie Stavas' immediate reaction was to run to the scene, as depleted as she was, leaping over a barricade. The police then yelled at her to stop, but she yelled back, "I'm a pediatric doctor; you have to let me through." She began to tend to the wounded. Her father, Dr. Joe Stavas, noticed that the other runners were quickly growing cold. He tended to an elderly man who had no pulse and who was experiencing hypothermia.

Both Natalie and Joe are Nebraskans—good Americans who reacted with great selflessness in the midst of great tragedy.

#### THE WHITE RIBBON CAMPAIGN

(Mr. MAFFEI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAFFEI. Mr. Speaker, Vera House, which is based in Syracuse in my central New York district has been working to end domestic violence in the area for 35 years. Each year, we come together during the White Ribbon Campaign to show our support for Vera House's important work.

Vera House provides critical resources for victims of sexual violence in central New York. It ensures that all victims and families receive the care, counseling, and advocacy they need and deserve. It offers shelter services, counseling for children and adult survivors of rape and sexual abuse, and it offers violence preservation education.

Vera House and many organizations like it across the country need our continued support. An estimated 1.3 million people are victims of domestic violence every year—men and women who are straight, gay, transgender, as well as so many children. Nearly 7.8 million women have been raped by an intimate partner at some point in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, each year, Vera House serves about 1,050 survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes. Vera House's counseling program helps over 700 impacted by domestic or sexual violence. The White Ribbon Campaign asks people to wear a white ribbon as a symbol of awareness and solidarity with all those affected by domestic violence.

#### TAX REFORM

(Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today is a very important day to us.

Monday, April 15, was tax day.

Our Tax Code is way too big, way too complicated, way too confusing, and way too costly. Americans spend a combined 6.7 billion hours on their taxes every year, and they pay a combined total of \$168 billion just to comply with tax rules. Now, I've run a business all my life. I know full well the burdens of tax regulation: it slows hiring; it slows productivity; and it slows growth. Our Tax Code is a 70,000-page spiderweb that is unfairly trapping American workers, American families, and American businesses as well as the American economy; and it's time to set them free.

Today, April 18, is tax freedom day.

Look, it's time for us to simplify the rules, to lower the rates, to close the loopholes. A fairer, freer, simpler Tax Code will allow all taxpayers to save money, will let our economy thrive, and will allow new jobs to flourish; and, in the end, all America wins.

□ 1330

#### PROTECT PRIVACY RIGHTS

(Mr. O'ROURKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain my "no" vote on CISPA. There's no doubt that Congress must act to improve cybersecurity and combat ongoing cyber threats, but we should never legislate out of fear or sacrifice essential rights, such as privacy, in the name of security.

Despite improvements, the bill contains unacceptable threats to privacy and lacks adequate safeguards and accountability. I am opposed to allowing private companies to share personal information with other companies and the government without making reasonable efforts to remove personally identifiable information. If Congress does not require companies to make these efforts, they will not do so.

In addition, private entities will operate with immunity under this legislation, and the people I represent will have no recourse should their privacy be violated. The changes made to the bill did not address this underlying problem, and I could not vote for it.

We can fix these shortcomings, and we should. Let's improve cybersecurity and protect the privacy rights of the people we are so honored to represent.

#### REMEMBERING BARBARA WILLKE

(Mr. CHABOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, it's with a heavy heart that I rise today to

mourn the loss of a dear friend, Mrs. Barbara Willke of Cincinnati, Ohio. She, along with her husband, Dr. Jack Willke, cofounded Cincinnati Right to Life. She died peacefully at the age of 90 this past Sunday and leaves behind her husband, 6 children, 20 grandchildren, and several foster children.

During the early years of the national debate on abortion, she recognized the injustice of abortion on demand and held steadfastly to her belief that life is a gift from God.

I first met Barb and her husband, Jack, nearly 35 years ago and have worked closely with them to protect innocent unborn children ever since. For 8 years, I worked with the Willkes on legislation to ban the horrific practice of partial-birth abortion. With their significant help and influence, the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act passed Congress, was signed into law by President Bush, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court by a 5-4 vote, and is now the law of the land.

Despite Barb's passing, her legacy and good works will live on. God bless Barbara Willke.

#### NATIONAL DAY OF SILENCE

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the National Day of Silence and introduced a National Day of Silence resolution earlier today. This is the day in which students from around the country rise to show their solidarity with gay, lesbian, transgender, and bisexual students who suffer abuse and harassment and are bullied solely because of their sexual orientation and gender identity.

I will use this 1-minute speech to observe a moment of silence to let all of those children know that I stand with them, that they are not alone, and that it gets better.

#### REMEMBERING BARBARA WILLKE

(Mr. WENSTRUP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today with great sadness. This weekend, the movement on behalf of life lost a passionate leader, Barbara Willke. For over four decades, Barbara and her husband, Dr. John Willke, were an unstoppable force for life. They joined together to author books, craft teaching materials, and give lectures in 64 countries, all to promote faith and sanctity of life. In 1971, they founded Right to Life of Greater Cincinnati, one of the first organizations of its kind. This life-loving organization continues to thrive in no small part due to their efforts over the years.

In addition to being a pioneer of the pro-life movement, Barbara was a nurse, a mother, a foster parent, a

grandmother, and devoted wife. She and John would have celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary this summer. Barbara's influence lives on through the lives she touched, especially those she protected. It's my honor to be one of the many people who will keep her legacy alive by defending our most vulnerable, the unborn, as she did for so many years.

God bless Barbara Willke, and may she rest in peace.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS COLORADO RIVER

(Mr. GRIJALVA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a member of the Safe Climate Caucus. Earlier this week, American Rivers published its annual list of the country's most-threatened rivers. Primarily because of over allocation, the Colorado River is at the top of that list. That is a challenging place to be.

Across our region, 34 million people rely on the Colorado River for drinking water. That includes cities like Las Vegas, Los Angeles, and Phoenix. The Colorado River snakes through the Grand Canyon and is truly the lifeblood of Arizona, and that's why I continue to advocate for Federal solutions to threats from uranium mining and other sources of contamination.

But the real and most serious threat to the health of the Colorado River is climate change, and that should not be ignored. Scientists predict that climate change will reduce the Colorado River's flow by up to 30 percent by 2050, threatening all those communities and resources, including recreation and agriculture.

We need proactive solutions. We need strategies to manage and mitigate climate change and the impacts of climate change. The majority has to deal with this question. It cannot be ignored. The Safe Climate Caucus is challenging the majority to floor debate on climate change. We look forward to that opportunity; and for the sake of the Colorado River, that debate needs to happen.

#### EXPLOSION IN WEST, TEXAS

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was around 8 p.m. last night, as the sun was setting, when in the historically Czech community of West, Texas, families were finishing up supper and winding down the day. Suddenly the tiny town of 2,600 was shaken by a massive explosion at the nearby fertilizer plant, equivalent to 2.3 on the Richter scale. The fiery blast was so strong that it was described by West Mayor Tommy Muska "like a nuclear bomb going off."

My daughter and her family were in church in Mexia, Texas, about 50 miles away, when they felt the shock. In fact, three firefighters from Mexia took off then and were headed straight for the town of West. Homes were set ablaze and flattened to the Earth. The senior citizens home has disappeared. Many citizens in the town were trapped in their homes. Others were stranded on the streets, covered with blood and no place to go.

When disaster struck, first responders, firefighters, EMS volunteers, and citizens traveled from all over Texas, headed to the town of West. For those of us in Texas, this is not a surprise. Texans always take care of Texans. In fact, so many firefighters came to West that officials said there were too many, and no more assistance was needed.

Mr. Speaker, hundreds of people are injured. Up to 70 are feared dead. Many are unaccounted for as the police go door to door looking for survivors. So as the misty rain settles on the town of West, our prayers go out to the people of this wonderful community.

And that's just the way it is.

#### NATIONAL DAY OF SILENCE

(Mr. FARR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the National Day of Silence. Tomorrow is the 16th year we've commemorated the National Day of Silence, a time when students across the country remain silent for the whole day to draw attention to the discrimination toward their LGBT peers. The National Day of Silence is important for many reasons—to let our youth know they're not alone, that there are plenty of people ready to support them just the way they are.

As my constituent, Heidi Dimas, a senior at Pajaro Valley High School puts it:

The National Day of Silence is important to me because it is a day when you see all the support for the silent ones and that nobody is alone in anything.

I'm proud of my constituents who are calling for a stop to harassment of LGBT individuals. I am particularly proud of my constituents in Watsonville and from the Pajaro Valley High School for hosting the 16th Annual Queer Youth Leadership Awards.

Though many LGBT advocates and their allies are silent tomorrow, we in Congress must never be silent. It is our job to speak for those who cannot speak for themselves. Another of my constituents, Molly Schrank, from Alternative Family Education in Santa Cruz said it best:

The National Day of Silence is important to me because sometimes silence speaks louder than words.

□ 1340

#### DISABLED VETERANS RED TAPE REDUCTION ACT

(Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, no one should fight for their country, only to return home and have to fight their government. But that's exactly what's happening with over a million disabled veterans today who are waiting far too long to have their claims processed by the VA.

There are, right now, thousands of folks in my home State of New York and in the Hudson Valley who are waiting, on average, over 400 days to have their claims processed. That's a year and a half. That's wrong, and we can do better by our veterans.

I met one veteran recently named Edward Kackos. Ed served his country in Vietnam. He came home. He filed a disability claim just in February 2011. But that was 800 days ago, and Ed's still waiting for an answer. He said to me recently, "Sean, I just need an answer so I can decide whether I'm going to have to sell my house, because I don't want to have it foreclosed."

Think about how disgraceful that is. We need to give him an answer sooner, and there's a solution.

I recently introduced the Disabled Veterans Red Tape Reduction Act. This is a simple idea that would allow veterans to go to doctors outside the VA system to get their claims processed, and it would speed it up.

But this program is at risk right now, a program that 20 percent of all veterans use, because the last Congress failed to reauthorize it.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure for another 5 years.

#### LET'S HELP SMALL BUSINESSES

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced two bills to help small businesses. We all like to talk about how small businesses are the engine of our economy, and that's because that is true. That's why I have introduced the Help Entrepreneurs Create American Jobs Act, which is a bipartisan bill, to double the deduction for startup expenses to encourage entrepreneurs to start a business and create jobs.

I'll also introduce the Fairness and Transparency in Contracting Act to ensure that only small businesses, actual small businesses, receive Federal small business contracts.

Mr. Speaker, these bills are the least that we can do to give our economy a shot in the arm.



## DAY OF SILENCE

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the National Day of Silence, which is coordinated nationally by the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network, and organizes students across our country to take a vow of silence for the day to highlight the bullying and harassment that many LGBT youth encounter in their public schools.

I am proud to join Congressman ENGEL from New York to introduce a resolution today in support of the goals of the National Day of Silence, and I will continue to work in this Chamber to raise awareness about this ongoing problem.

I ask that the House now join me in observing a moment of silence for LGBT youth who are victims of harassment and violence in cities and towns all across this country, and as a symbol of our commitment to guarantee that every child in America can study and learn in a safe environment.

## HONORING THE LIFE OF DICK FALLOW

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. I rise today to talk about the recent passing of Dick Fallow, a great friend to working men and women of the Quad-City region of Illinois and Iowa and a great ally to American workers.

Dick spent his life fighting to improve the lives of others. He was a tireless and a passionate advocate for working families and a true champion for civil rights.

As a young man, Dick served his country by driving an ambulance in World War II. Later, in the 1960s, he fought for civil rights legislation.

He is best known for being a lifelong local and national leader on behalf of the American worker. He showed up at every labor rally, picket line, and civil rights event. Rain, snow, heat, old age, and sickness, nothing could deter Dick Fallow from fighting on behalf of working people.

He was a rousing public speaker and inspired generations of Illinoisans and Iowans to get involved in public service. He also was a devoted and loving family man.

I know my husband, Gerry, and I join so many others in extending our deepest condolences to Dick Fallow's family. He will truly be missed.

## REAL TAX REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is a conversation about something that's very pertinent to all Americans right now, and that is their taxes. Obviously, this is tax week, which was punctuated by an incredibly difficult day in Boston.

But this is also tax freedom day that's happening April 18. It's a recognition that if Americans worked their entire year they could get to this point. For many areas of the country, this would be the day they're finally paying into their own family, rather than paying into the Federal Government or the State and local Treasury.

Now, that differs from area to area, but this shows, again, the significance of what it really means to get to a point like this where we have to look again at our Tax Code.

Today is the day just to be able to pause and say: Where are we with our Tax Code, and where are we with our budget?

Let me just highlight a couple of things. Then I have several colleagues that I want to get a chance to yield the floor to to get a chance to continue this conversation.

There's a lot of conversation about our budget, rightfully so. We're over \$1 trillion overspending this year, the same as we did the year before, the year before, and the year before. Now, for the fifth year in a row something has happened that's never happened ever in American history. We've overspent the budget by \$1 trillion.

Let me set aside something else, though, for people to be able to look at, and that is, this year, in the Federal Treasury, we will receive the highest amount of tax revenue ever in the history of the United States Treasury. Make sure no one misses that. We'll receive more revenue this year than we ever have in the history of the United States Government. Yet, we're still overspending \$1 trillion.

We have serious budget issues, but they're not tax revenue as far as how much is coming in issues; it's overspending. But our issue with taxes is not the issue of the tax rate not necessarily having enough. It's the issue of how we do it.

It's such a convoluted mess to be able to go through our thousands and thousands of pages of Tax Code. We need to stop and be able to evaluate this: Is this really the right way to do it?

The purpose of tax action is to tax the smallest amount possible to run an efficient government. Is that really what we're doing in our Tax Code right now?

Is it a simple system that people can actually do? If so, why do people spend billions of dollars across America, and millions of hours, trying to fill out tax forms, and to be able to get it in on time in a way that's so complicated that when you turn it in, no one thinks that they actually turned it in correctly. No one.

So the challenge of this is, how can we get to real tax reform to be able to

solve many of the tax issues, to be able to benefit our Nation and what happens in the days ahead, and especially for our businesses that need so much help and would like to have the relief of the burden that they have to go through all this convoluted tax policy.

Let me introduce one of my dear friends. This is TOM REED from New York. He's a member of the Ways and Means Committee. They live and breathe and function with the Tax Code, and he is one of the leaders of trying to walk through the process of reforming this code.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Oklahoma for organizing this important topic and this conversation tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I believe in an America that is fair. I believe in an America where the rules are simple, so that hardworking taxpayers in America understand what those rules are, and they're not subject to the jeopardy of violating the rules because they're too complicated.

□ 1350

I believe in an America where it's not judging a person by whom they know but, rather, who they are. And, Mr. Speaker, why I start my conversation with those beliefs is because we need to apply those beliefs to getting rid of this broken, complicated Tax Code that we have in America. What we have is a Code that is not simple, that is not fair, that is way too complicated. That's why I believe in going through commonsense tax reform for the purposes of coming up with a simple, fair, and reasonable Tax Code so that people can fill out their own taxes.

As my colleague from Oklahoma rightfully points out, people are spending billions of dollars on tax preparers, third parties, and millions of hours—that can otherwise go to their businesses or to their families—to fill out a tax return that they can't understand because the rules are too complicated.

Also, we have to end what we came here to Washington, D.C., to do, my colleague from Oklahoma and myself of this freshman class in November, 2010, and that is having our country under the control of the special interests and creating those loopholes in the Tax Code that go to narrowly tailored people because of whom they know.

We want a Tax Code, I want a Tax Code, and I know my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee want a Tax Code that promotes growth, that promotes economic opportunity, that promotes the opportunity for us to be competitive on the world stage. Because when America competes on a world stage in a competitive market, we win. We have the best workers. We have the best technology. We have freedom. We have the rule of law. We need to do commonsense tax reform for the purposes of putting us in a position where we can create the jobs today and for generations to come, because we will then create a fair, level playing

field that allows us to start building things in America, allows us to put people to work for generations to come.

So I appreciate my good friend from Oklahoma bringing this issue to the forefront and having this conversation tonight, and I know he's bringing forth a copy of the Code and the regulations. And all you have to do is look at that colossal piece of paper, or reams of papers, books of papers, 70,000 pages of statutory tax and regulation. We in America can do better. We as House Republicans demand us to do better. And we will do better under the leadership that House Republicans are doing in the Ways and Means Committee and as a Conference to make sure that we end up with a Code that is simple, fair, and no longer riddled with loopholes, big government handouts, big government subsidies. That's the principle of tax reform for the Republican side of the aisle.

Mr. LANKFORD. Thank you for those words of encouragement, because that is what we're all about.

As simple as this is, everyone would look at this Tax Code, the few notes that I brought with me to be able to reference where we really are on tax policy now, and see how large this has really become.

When we look at our tax policy, we say, How did it become this? It became this because we've added one new rule after another after another as it's gone through. Just since 2001, there have been 3,250 changes to the Tax Code. That's more than one per day. And they continue to rack up. And every business and every American has to try to rush to keep up with all this Tax Code, which leads to the problem of, How do I know that I actually filled it out correctly and completed all this? For many people, there is that sense that I didn't get a chance to write anything off as deductions but there are other people that know how to get out of this.

In this constant fight to say how do we fix this, first, we have to get to some basic definitions. One is, What does it mean to reform the Tax Code? Reforming the Tax Code seems to be a simple thing. That means we're going to fix it to make it simpler; we're going to make it more fair; we're going to make it more straightforward.

There are some that try to define reforming the Tax Code as a new way to be able to raise taxes on other people, to be able to take away this deduction or that loophole and find ways to keep this same convoluted, crony system of Tax Code, but we're going to find some way through it to be able to raise taxes on different groups of people. And so we accomplish more revenue by raising taxes rather than by fixing the system.

Again, I go back to we have the highest amount of revenue ever in the history of the Nation. This is not a tax revenue problem of how much is coming in. We have a serious spending problem. But we do have a Tax Code

problem, as well, that forces businesses to overspend for tax preparation when they should be taking care of customers and clients and their employees.

We can do better than all of this. We can do better, and we should. Again, there's this sense that within the Tax Code that, if we just create a couple more things, that we can fix the Tax Code, or maybe if we just raise rates on people, that will get in more revenue.

Let me tell you a quick story. My daughters at their school several years ago had a project between the fifth graders and the first graders. As they studied through American history, the fifth graders and the first graders both got to the American Revolution at the same time; obviously, at different levels of interest and different depth on the topic. But as they studied through the American Revolution, the fifth graders, at some point, would take the role of the British and the first graders would be the patriots, the Americans, the revolutionaries.

Actually, the week before, I got a note, as a parent, saying, You need to send 100 pennies with your first graders for next week's class. And all it was was just a note saying every first grader needs 100 pennies to come. And so I sent my first grader off to school that next week with 100 pennies in her little sack. She didn't know why.

They began studying the American Revolution, and midway through the day, the fifth grade class barges into class and says, There is now a tax on sharpening your pencil, and they would impose a one penny tax on sharpening your pencil. If you go to lunch, you also have to pay another penny to leave the classroom if you go to lunch. There's a one penny tax to get a piece of Kleenex as well. They just declared it, and they would come in. Several times throughout the course of the day, they would just pop in and start collecting their tax from people. Well, on Tuesday, they came in and they doubled their tax. It's now 2 cents to sharpen your pencil, it's 2 cents to get a Kleenex, and its 2 cents to head to lunch. And so on Wednesday, it comes again and they add new things again to it.

So by Wednesday night, do you know what my first grader did? My first grader, Wednesday night, came home and said, Dad, I need to take 10 sharpened pencils with me tomorrow to school. I said, Why do you need 10 sharpened pencils? She said, Because the tax is so high on sharpening pencils, I'm going to take sharpened pencils with me to school so I won't have to pay the tax to sharpen my pencil at school. I laughed and I said, My first grader knows how to avoid taxes. My first grader knows how to do this.

Some perception that, if we just raise rates on people, a lot more tax money is going to come in is foolish, based on a basic value of, when we know it's unfair, we'll find a way to get out from under it. If we had a simple, fair, clean,

straightforward tax system, we would not fight with this, and we would actually receive in the revenue that we should receive in as a Nation.

A nation does not need tax revenue. We need to be efficient, we need to be fair, and we need to be straightforward. We can do this, and we should do this.

I'd like to take just a brief moment to be able to recognize another one of my colleagues from North Carolina. This colleague has a different topic than tax reform, but it's really important this week because a mutual person that we have great respect for that he knows personally, as well, is due of honor in this week of all weeks.

So with that, I'd like to recognize my colleague from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY).

HONORING GEORGE BEVERLY SHEA

Mr. MCHENRY. I thank my colleague. I appreciate his leadership both with the policy committee and on this very important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor America's most beloved gospel singer. According to the Guinness Book of World Records, he holds the world record for singing in person to more people than anyone in human history, to a cumulative total of a live audience of 220 million people.

Mr. Speaker, I am rising to recognize George Beverly Shea, who passed away 2 days ago at the age of 104. "Bev," as he was affectionately known, began singing with Reverend Billy Graham in 1943. In the following years, he would travel to every State in the Union and to nearly every continent on the globe to spread the gospel.

He was inducted to the Religious Broadcasters Hall of Fame in February of 1996, and was also inducted into the inaugural class of the Conference of Southern Baptist Evangelists "Hall of Faith" in 2008.

□ 1400

From a recent visit with him, I can tell you that such awards weren't the most important things to him in life. As I visited Bev, it was a beautiful day in the summer in the town of Montreat in western North Carolina. He lived right down the hill from Dr. Graham. He wanted to be close to his friend, and that's where he chose to live.

But as I noticed his pictures of his grandchildren, behind those pictures of his family I noticed a Grammy Award. It was a Lifetime Achievement Grammy Award given to him in 2010. That was behind his family pictures. Very interesting, beautiful statement from a wonderful person. It was in the Wilshire Theatre back in 2010 when he was given that Lifetime Achievement Award, and he was with the likes of Dolly Parton and even the Ramones. So it showed that he thought family was most important.

Despite his worldwide fame though, friends and residents of his town of Montreat knew him as a person who was deeply faithful to his Lord and Savior and showed many good deeds

and great kindnesses throughout the community. He even had a tradition. Though he was known around the globe, he still took the time every year to sing "Happy Birthday" to the mayor of his small town of Montreat. What a special gentleman. What a special American. What a special Christian and man of faith.

While friends and fans from around the world and Christians from around the world know him from his renditions of "How Great Thou Art" and the "Wonder of It All," he will always be remembered by friends and family in Montreat—and beyond—as one of the most humble and gracious men that has ever been known.

Bev Shea was 104, and leaves behind a wonderful blessing of a family.

So with that, I thank my colleague for yielding and giving me the opportunity to recognize such a significant individual.

Mr. LANKFORD. I thank the gentleman. He is a man worthy of honor and worthy of spending the moment to be able to stop and discuss.

Back on tax policy—which seems a mundane topic now compared to George Beverly Shea and all that he has done for our Nation and the world—did you know that under our current system if you own a guard dog to protect your business or if you hold a business convention in Bermuda or pay for your child's clarinet lessons so that it will help with their overbite, you can deduct those expenses from our income tax?

There is something morally and culturally wrong with a government that enables its citizens to deduct their gambling losses but punishes the same person by taxing the interest that they have on savings in the bank. Why would we as a Nation deduct gambling losses and tax interest savings from the bank? Shouldn't we encourage saving and maybe discourage, or at least be neutral, for gambling losses? That's the nature of this code.

There's a section even in this code that specifically outlines that if you're a drug trafficker or drug dealer, you can't deduct your expenses from drug trafficking. That's what our code has become. We've got to find a way to be able to simplify the code and to make it a fair, straightforward code that deals with the issues and takes away the absurdity that's in our code.

Let me give you another example. We have a tax system dealing with internal taxes. In our internal tax system, we actually tell people that if you're a business that's an American-owned business and you do business with other parts of the world, you will pay that tax rate to that country, which is fair, but that when you bring your money back to the United States, you'll also have to pay the difference in our tax rate. We're the only country that does that.

So we literally tell our businesses, do business all over the world, function all over the world, make money all over

the world, but when you make money over there, we'd encourage you to leave that money over there and not bring it back home. Because if they bring it back home, they're actually punished for returning money back to the United States.

Now, what does that mean to American competition and how we actually function in our business world? What that means is if you're a German company doing business in the U.K., let's say, you pay your taxes in the U.K. and then you return your money back to headquarters. But if you're an American business doing business in the U.K., you pay the business tax in the U.K., and then you don't return your money back to America, you just reinvest in your U.K. branch. Because why would you lose all that money coming back to the United States with it? This simple fix would bring back \$1 trillion in private American capital from around the world back into the United States.

Now, in 2009, this Congress passed an almost trillion-dollar stimulus bill where they took money from each other as Americans and tried to redistribute it to say it would fix the economy. Actually, what it did was it skyrocketed our debt, and we will be paying for it for generations. And it did not resolve our fiscal situation.

What would it mean, instead of just taking money from Americans and redistributing it around and pretending we did something, what would it mean instead to allow private capital to move from all over the world from American-owned businesses to be able to come back home? It would be significant to us. It's one of those commonsense things that when I talk to people, they all nod their head and say, why don't we do that? I say, because of this, because it's so difficult to get through our Tax Code and to fix the things that are obvious.

I've even had some people say to me, well, if those American companies bring their stuff back home, they'll just buy stocks or reinvest in their building, they'll just spend it however they want to. We should tell them how to spend it. I just smile and say, it's their money; let them spend it how they choose to spend it but allow them to be able to bring it home. In fact, we should encourage American-based companies to bring American money back home when they make it rather than reinvesting all over the world. It's a commonsense thing.

It's a commonsense thing to say when you do business: no matter what type of business that you're in, don't discriminate. If they have normal business expenses, allow those normal business expenses to be written off and tax on the profit. It's a commonsense thing. But instead, our code makes it so convoluted. One business gets taxed different than another business and another business. No one can define what just basic simple business expensing is because the code is all so cluttered.

Then you see in some proposals—like the President's proposal when he put out his budget, when he said that normal business expensing should be taken away from any company that does oil or gas or coal, and instead we should give special preferences to those that do wind and solar and hydro and other things. In fact, they had the audacity to make the statement in the Treasury Green Book, they made the statement that the President wants a neutral Tax Code on energy. I had to laugh. I said, one group of companies that actually has just normal business expensing—if they have a cost for a well, they're able to deduct it like every other business does for their basic operation—gets punished in this code, and other companies get triple benefits from it. That's not neutral; that's preferences. That's back to crony capitalism.

Now, I've got to tell you, I'm all for all types of energy; I really am. I'm all for it. In my great State of Oklahoma we have geothermal; we have oil; we have gas; we use coal; we have wind. We've got all kinds of energy, and we use it all extremely well. It's a great solution for us. But the issue is not what do we do on what type of energy, it's where do we put preferences.

The code doesn't need to become even more convoluted by saying, well, the administration has certain preferences on energy, and so it's going to make it more expensive for some types, and then we're going to give special crony benefits to others. That's not the way that we need to function.

We need a code that is straightforward and clean and intentional, that we have a certain amount of money that needs to be raised to have basic operation of the Federal Government, and not raise more than that—and definitely not create a system that is even more complicated than what we have, when we have all of this giant code. Instead, we should make it more simple.

So what do we need to do? Let's set some basic guidelines. Can we create a code that is fair and straightforward? Yes. So let's get started on that. And let's start with the basics. Let's not take this code and edit. Let's take a blank sheet of paper and say, how much does the Federal Government have to raise to efficiently operate? What is the best Tax Code to start that process and begin our reform not by tweaking this, but by fixing it?

I know for certain if I went to any American and said, what is the best way to do Tax Code, no one would point to this. No one would point to our current Tax Code and say that's the best way to do it. We all get that. So let's start from there and say let's start by fixing it.

□ 1410

The second thing is let's make our Tax Code as neutral as we possibly can. What can we do to make it simple, neutral, straightforward, so that whether you're an American that makes \$20,000 a year or whether you're an American

that makes \$2 million a year, you feel like it's fair to you, there's not some sense of somebody else gets more benefits than I do out of this Code. It's a simple, straightforward Code.

So, we're going to make it neutral, we're going to make it simple, and we're going to try to make it as efficient as we possibly can. And I know the words "efficient" and "Federal Government" don't go together very often, but when we start a Code, we should start it as simple as we possibly can.

The last time there was a major reform of the Tax Code was in the 1980s, and it was to simplify the Code. Since that time, it has grown more and more and more complex again. I have every belief that if we go through the long process of simplifying our Code, which dramatically needs reform, if we will simplify our Code again, in the days ahead, future Congresses will make it more complicated again. That's the nature of government. I understand that. I'm just saying it's past time to do the simplification again.

We need to have significant reform, and not reform that's defined as: How do we stick it to a certain group to make sure they pay more? Reform that's actually reform, that fixes our broken system and walks Americans through a process where they can pay taxes, as we all love to do, but can at least pay taxes in a way that they believe is fair and neutral and consistent from year to year.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### APRIL 21, 1836, SAN JACINTO DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WENSTRUP). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for 30 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we approach April 21 this year, that is a day of importance to those of us who are from Texas.

April 21, in Houston, when I was growing up, was a holiday. My mother, who was also born on April 21, used to tell me and my sister that we had a school holiday because it was her birthday. I didn't learn that that wasn't really correct until I got to seventh grade Texas history, when I learned that April 21 was to commemorate a battle that took place in Texas, which we now call San Jacinto Day.

Most Americans have never heard of that, but that event, April 21, 1836, is of historical significance, not only to Texans, but really to all Americans.

Texas was first controlled by the nation of France up until 1689. And then the Spanish Government, country, took over the control of what we now call Texas and controlled it for over 130 years until 1821—1690 to 1821.

The nation of Mexico revolted against Spanish oppression, and in 1821 became a republic of itself, and Texas belonged to Mexico until 1836. Texas

declared independence on March 2, 1836. And then we had April 21, 1836, the day of the Battle of San Jacinto.

Well, let me back up a little bit and explain why Texas revolted against Mexico, how it became an independent country for 9 years and then later joined the United States.

Mr. Speaker, here is a map of what Mexico looked like in about 1821 after Mexico had revolted from Spain. It all happened because of the person who took charge of Mexico. His name was Santa Anna.

Santa Anna became President of Mexico in the 1820s and quickly made himself dictator of Mexico. He was supported by the military. He became the military dictator. He abolished the constitution of Mexico. He abolished the Congress of Mexico, and not all of the people in Mexico approved it. In fact, 11 different states in Mexico revolted against this dictatorship.

A lot of times in Mexican or world history, we don't talk about the other revolts in Mexico because of this dictator, because of this tyrant, but it did happen. Eleven states revolted. Those are on this map.

This map shows what Mexico looked like in 1821. The red portions are several of the states that revolted against the dictator, Santa Anna. They were: San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Durango, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Yucatan, Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, and Coahuila de Texas, which also included Texas. These red areas revolted against Mexican rule.

Santa Anna, being President and Commander in Chief, quickly assembled his professional army and started putting down rebellions in Mexico. In fact, three of these areas claimed to be countries. There was the Republic of the Yucatan. Here is the Yucatan Peninsula, which we have all heard about. There was the Republic of the Rio Grande. And then, of course, there was the Republic of Texas, all claiming independence from the tyrant.

In fact, there was a portion of this revolution that almost succeeded in the interior of Mexico. The Zacatecas area had as good an army as Santa Anna, but their rebellion was put down quickly by Santa Anna. In fact, it was put down so brutally that other areas of the republic began to tremble. So, after these areas were put down in rebellion, Santa Anna moved his army north into what we now call Texas.

The events in Texas occurred simultaneously with all these independent revolts, but this is the event that triggered it. It happened in October of 1835—Texas, a part of Mexico. The small town of Gonzales, Texas, had a cannon that they used to protect themselves from the Apaches, the Karankawas, and other Indian tribes. The Mexican Government decided they would take the arms of the Texans, as they called themselves; they would take the cannon. So a Mexican militia showed up, or a Mexican army showed up at Gonzales demanding return of the

cannon and a skirmish ensued. Guns were fired, and the Texas Revolution was on.

For your information, the Mexican Government was not successful in starting or taking that cannon.

It's interesting to note that the Texas Revolution started, the first battle started, because government tried to take away the arms of the citizens. Interesting enough, you go backwards to Lexington and Concord, if we remember our American history, the British marched to Lexington and Concord, started the battle in the American War of Independence, and the reason: the British Government tried to take the arms, the firearms, of the colonists. They were not successful. And the same event triggered the Texas Revolution. In fact, it was called the "shot heard 'round the world."

But, in any event, the battles and skirmishes occurred. It started in October of 1835 in this area of Texas, San Antonio area primarily.

A group of Texans—really, they were volunteers from all over the United States, almost every State in the United States, a half a dozen foreign countries—had assembled themselves, 187 of these individuals, along with 11 Tejanos. "Tejano" is a uniquely Texan name for Texans of Spanish descent. And those 187 volunteers found themselves in an old beat-up Spanish church that was 100 years old at the time, that we now call the Alamo.

They knew, of course, that Santa Anna had crossed into the United States, or into Texas, across the Rio Grande River and was headed straight for the Alamo. Those defenders, rather than leave, they decided to stay. They knew, of course, that they would not be able to defend and protect the Alamo very long, because Santa Anna's Army was several thousand strong versus 187 Texans.

They were led by one of my most famous or favorite persons in all of history, a 27-year-old lawyer from South Carolina named William Barret Travis. He was the commander of those volunteers at the Alamo. For 13 days they held off the Mexican army; and we've heard the story in the history of the Alamo, how they withstood the onslaught for 13 days.

□ 1420

Travis asked for help, for people to come to the Alamo. No one came to help him except 32 volunteers from, yes, the town of Gonzales. And while he was behind those Alamo walls, he wrote probably the most famous letter written by any military leader in our history. It was dated February 24, 1836. I have a copy of this letter on my wall, as do many Texans that represent Texas in the House of Representatives. I think it's a call to freedom and liberty in the spirit of our ancestors.

He said:

Fellow citizens, I am besieged by 1,000 or more of the enemy under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannon fire for over 24 hours, but I have not lost

a man. The enemy has demanded surrender at its discretion; otherwise, the fort will be put to the sword. I've answered that demand with a cannon shot, and the flag still waves proudly over the wall. I shall never surrender or retreat. I call upon you in the name of liberty and patriotism and everything dear to our character to come to my aid with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily and will no doubt increase to 3,000 or 4,000 in a few days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself for as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due his honor and that of his country.

Victory or death. William Barret Travis, Commander of the Alamo.

A few days later, on March 6, 1836, after three assaults by Santa Anna's army, the walls were breached and every volunteer was put to the sword.

William Barret Travis in his last letter after this one said that victory will cost Santa Anna more than defeat. He was right. The losses were unbelievable against the Mexican Army, but still they were able to take the Alamo.

Meanwhile, at a place called Washington-on-the-Brazos, a group of volunteers were writing a declaration of independence and then a constitution. And on March 2, four days before the Alamo fell, under the leadership of Sam Houston and others, Texas declared independence from Mexico. The Alamo wall was breached, Santa Anna's army is moving through Texas, and Sam Houston is trying to form another army.

Remember, Santa Anna's army was no slouch. They were a professional bunch. They had defeated all of those other folks in Mexico that had sought independence and revolted against the dictatorship. They were well trained and had yet to lose a battle. In history, this is called a "runaway scrape." For Texans who live between San Antonio and Louisiana, move toward the United States, the runaway scrape.

Sam Houston is trying to find an army and design an army. Meanwhile, Santa Anna is feeling undefeatable. So he approaches the area of what is now called "the plains of San Jacinto." That's outside of Houston, on the eastern side of Houston, where the Buffalo River meets Harrisburg. And on a peninsula there in a marsh, Sam Houston had decided he was going to fight.

Yet to have fought a battle, the Mexican Army yet to be defeated, General Sam, as we call him, had an army of about 900 that he had assembled. Once again, volunteers, once again people from all over the United States, and once again Tejanos, Texans of Spanish descent, had assembled together to do battle really on April 22, 1836; however, Sam Houston assembled a war council. His commander said, "We're not waiting until tomorrow."

Battles usually take place in the morning when the sun comes up, but on an afternoon in the heat of the day, Sam Houston decided he was going to attack the Mexican forces of Santa Anna. Tradition primarily says that Sam Houston was busy and occupied by the Yellow Rose of Texas, Emily Mor-

gan, who was of mixed race and was keeping Santa Anna occupied in an encounter and kept him from noticing the Texas Army being assembled.

That's legend, tradition, maybe based on a little historical fact. But we honor Emily Morgan in our history, and we've named a building for her because of what she accomplished in the Texas Revolution, the first Yellow Rose of Texas.

The Texans assembled on the high plains, and they marched in broad daylight. There were so few of them they had to make one column. They were led also by Captain Juan Seguin. Juan Seguin was a Tejano. He had a cavalry regiment. It wasn't really a regiment. It was just a handful of Tejanos. And to make sure that Captain Seguin and his Tejanos weren't mistaken for Santa Anna's army, Sam Houston had Juan Seguin put playing cards in their hat bands so they would be recognized as loyalists to Texas and not to Santa Anna. In those days I understand the playing card was not small like we have today, but they were rather large playing cards.

And they stuck those in their hats, the headbands of their sombreros. The fight was on. The Texans come down the hill, catching the enemy by surprise. It was an overwhelming defeat to Santa Anna's army, his first defeat. In 18 minutes, half of the Mexican Army was killed and the other half was captured. There were more captured than in the Texas Army. There were about 900 Texans, about 1,800 Mexicans thereabouts; and they were captured.

Santa Anna got away. He's later found to have changed his presidential commander-in-chief dictator outfit into a private. When he's captured, he looks like a private. He's brought into the campgrounds. His troops saw who he was, and they stood up and saluted him; and Sam Houston had captured the president and commander and dictator of the enemy, Santa Anna.

Texas declared its independence on March 2, 1836. It was realized on April 21, 1836. Texas claimed land—here's a map of what Texas looked like and claimed to be Texas in 1836 after the Battle of San Jacinto, all of what now is Texas. But there's more land. Part of New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, and part of Wyoming was claimed by Texas. In fact, Texas ceded this land to the United States after Texas became part of the United States because Texas was a country for 9 years. Sam Houston was its President. It had its own army. It had to fight off the Mexican Army again to invaders, and it remained a Republic for 9 years.

Then Texas decided to join the Union. It wasn't easy. It was not something that was popular to put Texas in the United States. In fact, it could not get in by a treaty. It takes two-thirds of a vote by the Senate for a treaty to be signed. So it was a joint resolution. Texas got into the United States by two votes when a Senator, as I understand it, from Louisiana changed his

vote and voted for the admission of Texas.

Those of us from Texas, because of our history, because of the people who are there of all races, have a unique spirit, in my opinion. It is the spirit of freedom, but that's the spirit of America. You know, our history is not really based on what happened in the 13 colonies. Our history is based independent of that, but it's the same. It's a spirit of liberty and freedom from oppression, whether it's King George, III, or whether it's a dictator named Santa Anna.

On April 21, we celebrate San Jacinto Day. On Saturday there will be a reenactment of the Battle of San Jacinto. We have a monument called the San Jacinto Monument there on the marshes of San Jacinto. It looks very similar to the Washington Monument, except, of course, it's taller than the Washington Monument. The star on top of the monument makes it taller than the Washington Monument. And as a side note, the Texas State Capitol is taller than this Capitol right here by some 15 feet.

□ 1430

The point is, Mr. Speaker, that history is important. Our history is important. People who lived before us who fought for liberty—who volunteered to fight oppression even though the odds were overwhelming that many gave up their lives for that—they are as important and they are as much a part of our tradition as the young men and women we have now fighting for America's interests all over the world; and they, like those volunteers in the Texas War of Independence, are volunteers, raising their hands to stand between us and tyranny.

So we honor those folks who fought and made Texas a country for 9 years. We are proud of that, and it is important that all of us come to remember our history.

And that's just the way it is.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO COMMISSION TO ELIMINATE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT FATALITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 3 of the Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 (Pub. L. 112-275), and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following individuals on the part of the House to the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities:

Ms. Susan Dreyfus, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Ms. Cassie Statuto Bevan, Derwood, Maryland

#### CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

With the news yesterday of the terrible explosion in West, Texas, our thoughts, hearts, prayers go out to those people so terribly harmed and adversely affected and to the loss of lives, just as we continue to remember those who have lost family, friends, loved ones, limbs in Boston.

West, Texas, is often known for their West Fest in the fall of the year. They always advertise as having the best kolaches anywhere in the world. It's just a beautiful little town, a wonderful little town, but it is rocked and needs our prayers. That is, in fact, what the mayor of West, Tommy Muska, said:

We need your prayers. There's a lot of people that got hurt. There's a lot of people, I'm sure, who will not be here tomorrow.

They're still trying to dig out from under that devastating explosion that occurred there at the fertilizer plant, so we will continue to remember those people.

It is also interesting and worthy of note that, in the news, we now find that we have confessions in the murders of the Assistant District Attorney in the neighboring county of where I live, over in Kaufman. The Assistant District Attorney, Mark Hasse, and the District Attorney, Mike McLelland, and his wife were killed back on March 30 of this year—the DA was. Mark was killed back on January 31.

That was so tragic, and any of us who have ever been prosecutors or judges as I have—and my friend TED POE has been a judge—you suffer the death threats and the slings and arrows that come at you; and I think, in a way, it was preparation for slings and arrows verbally that would come in Congress. These were real bullets that were used to kill a prosecutor, an Assistant DA and a District Attorney, and anytime law enforcement is threatened in such a way, it's a threat to the rule of law; it's a threat to the country.

Sadly, after those two heinous murders in Kaufman, the Southern Poverty Law Center came out—for which this administration has helped achieve a very special place, unfortunately, of credibility when they do not deserve credibility because of the pain and suffering that the institution has caused—and there were articles written. Here is one from ABC with the headline “Aryan Brotherhood of Texas Among Groups Eyed in Prosecutors’ Murders.”

The article from April 2 says:

The Aryan Brotherhood of Texas, a white supremacist prison gang, has become one of the top focuses of authorities investigating the murders of two Texas prosecutors, sources told ABC News.

Prosecutors from Kaufman County, Texas, had helped imprison dozens of Aryan Brotherhood of Texas members late last year, the sources said.

In recent weeks, Kaufman County District Attorney Mike McLelland and his top assistant, Mark Hasse, were murdered in shootings that have left investigators hunting for clues.

Cops are poring over hundreds of old cases that Hasse and McLelland prosecuted and following clues that involve not just the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas, but Mexican drug cartels, local drug traffickers and other violent individuals; but they are aggressively pursuing a possible Aryan Brotherhood link, sources said.

It was nice of ABC to give so much weight and credibility to their sources that obviously did not have any clue whatsoever of what they were talking about because, just as was reported by people back at the time, they were concerned about the former justice of the peace's possible involvement.

In the same way, the Southern Poverty Law Center began its bigoted approach toward a group like Family Research Council and all those who happen to hold religious beliefs affirmed in the Bible, constantly referred to in this Chamber and in the Chamber down the Hall, where nondenominational Christian worship services were held through most of the 1800s and where President Thomas Jefferson—who coined the phrase “separation of church and State” and said there should be a wall of separation—felt there was no problem with having a nondenominational Christian worship service in the United States Capitol and, in fact, at times, had the marine band come to play the hymns.

I have a bill that would require a plaque be put down the Hall so people would know. We're not advocating to have church services every Sunday down there—it's completely unnecessary—but it is important for people to not have this view that is completely inappropriate by people who would attempt to rewrite history.

The Family Research Council, as do so many other Christian groups, holds to the religious belief about marriage as was recognized by Jesus at his first recorded miracle at a wedding between a man and a woman, as is recorded in the Old Testament, in Genesis: that God saw man alone and felt it would be better for him to have a helpmate and then created woman.

Regardless of how anyone believes everyone got here, I love the way the late Bob Murphey from Nacogdoches used to explain in his country way—though he was a brilliant intellect, he explained things in a countrified fashion—“I feel sorry for atheists. I really do. They have to believe that nobody, plus nothing, equals everything.”

□ 1440

Well, the people that met through most of the 1800s down the Hall, most of them hoped for the day when slavery would be gone. Many of them attended church services down the Hall, including John Quincy Adams, spent their lives fighting to end slavery in America, pushing for that day as William Wilberforce did in England; and yet because the Family Research Council held the beliefs about marriage being between a man and a woman, that most people have in recorded history, and has, although there are some peo-

ple who interpret the Bible differently, if you look at the real interpretation, there is no mistake, what it says and what it means, but because people hold the values that the Pilgrims depicted down in the rotunda, having a prayer meeting with an open Bible believed, as the Family Research Council held the same views about marriage that George Washington did, who's considered the father of the country, because the Family Research Council held the same views about marriage that DeSoto, who is pictured down the Hall in the rotunda, finding the Mississippi River and being so overwhelmed that there was this incredible amount of freshwater this far inland, they commemorated the spot, as depicted in that massive mural, by digging a hole and planting a cross there to commemorate the spot.

Since the Family Research Council believed that marriage was the same thing as Pocahontas and those present for her baptism depicted down the Hall in the rotunda believed, because the Family Research Council believed that marriage, as all 56 of the signers of the Declaration of Independence depicted in the rotunda, because the Family Research Council had the same religious convictions about marriage of all of those people depicted down the Hall, as I've mentioned, the Southern Poverty Law Center claimed that Family Research Council was a hate group and stirred up animosity against them that eventually played a role.

As we found out later, no one wanted to jump to conclusions, but it was very clear that their branding the Family Research Council and Chick-fil-A as being hateful simply because they held religious beliefs protected by our Constitution that marriage is between a man and a woman, the Southern Poverty Law Center stirred up hate, animosity, and rage against the Family Research Council. And on the fateful day not so long ago, a gunman came to the Family Research Council with a bunch of Chick-fil-A sandwiches and a gun. And but for the valiant work of the man that stopped him and got shot in the process, there could well have been 15 dead Family Research Council employees with 15 Chick-fil-A sandwiches beside them.

There is an article here written by Bryan Preston on April 15, 2013. It says:

News broke Friday afternoon that an arrest has been made in the murders of three people. Those murders, of Kaufman County DA Mike McLelland; his wife, Cynthia; and prosecutor Mark Hasse, triggered national coverage. As R.S. McCain notes, MSNBC's Chris Matthews ran an 8-minute segment on the killings on April 3, detailing the widespread belief that Aryan Brotherhood white supremacist/thug groups were behind the killings.

Now I live in east Texas, and the widespread beliefs in east Texas were not that the Aryan Brotherhood had been involved in this. Usually, they take actions crazy enough to indicate they're not trying to hide from anything they did. It just didn't sound like



those people. Yet that's what some were stirring up, the sources at NBC.

The article goes on:

But if the reports out of Kaufman County are correct, the Aryan Brotherhood isn't behind the crimes. Former Kaufman Justice of the Peace Eric Williams is.

And we know now, a couple of days later, his wife has also confessed to being part of it. So it was the JP and his wife.

But this article says:

CBS reports that Williams was arrested Friday and charged with making "terroristic threats," which includes threatening county employees and issuing demands that had to be met at a "certain time on a certain date." A storage shed was searched, weapons were found, and they're being tested for ballistics. Capital murder charges may come in a day or two.

According to the report, Williams had a history with both McLelland and Hasse. The two had prosecuted and secured a conviction against him in 2012 for burglary and theft by a public servant. Surveillance cameras caught Williams taking computer equipment from a county building. As part of his appeal, Williams claimed that McLelland and Hasse did not like him. As the case unfolds, it is starting to look like a local vendetta, not part of a national anything by a political-crime syndicate like the Aryan Brotherhood.

Where did MSNBC and other national media quickly get the idea that the Aryan Brotherhood was involved? Possibly from the Southern Poverty Law Center, which on January 31—a day after Hasse's murder—posted a lengthy piece by Mark Potok bringing up the AB link. Potok also showed up on MSNBC April 1, the day after the McLellands' murders, to once again point the finger at the Aryan Brotherhood.

Other press followed up, as Stacy McCain notes, flowing from that January 31 article posted by the Southern Poverty Law Center. But if Williams is the killer, then it looks like the SPLC got the whole story wrong. Meanwhile, on the ground in Kaufman County, suspicion was already falling on Williams much earlier, according to Stacy McCain.

This says:

The pieces might have fallen into place earlier—Mark Hasse's murder might have been solved, and Williams arrested before McLelland was killed—if law enforcement hadn't wasted time chasing the "white supremacist" wild goose, when the DA himself tried to tell them who murdered Mark Hasse.

Country Judge Bruce Wood said Sunday that McLelland repeatedly told him that McLelland believed Williams was behind Hasse's slaying. The first time was in the emergency room in the hours after Hasse was shot down by a mysterious gunman dressed in black.

He was distraught, Wood said. He very pointedly said to me, I know who did this. I said, Well, who, Mike? He said, Well, Eric Williams.

McLelland, who worked for years as a diagnostic psychologist described Williams as a "narcissistic psychopath" during that conversation and others. Woods said McLelland never elaborated on why he thought Williams was involved.

On March 27, Woods said he met with McLelland in the county judge's office. I said, Are you still convinced that it's Eric Williams? Woods recalled he said, Absolutely.

The SPLC and its "hate watch" and "hate map" fuel media and left wing speculation while helping the center generate donations,

and the latter even inspired an attempt at a mass killing at the headquarters of the Family Research Council last year. This time, the SPLC might have misdirected law enforcement long enough for a man to commit murder. One Federal prosecutor quit a case on April 3, citing the danger of dealing with the Aryan Brotherhood after those original three murders.

It is clear that there is hate in the heart of the Southern Poverty Law Center individuals who would stir up such hatred toward whites or toward a fantastic Christian group like the Family Research Council, and like other Christian groups of all types of races, against my black friends here in Washington who simply believe what they read in the Bible about marriage. And because they believe what they read in the Bible about marriage, you have a group in this country that is so full of hate that they can't stand the thought of someone having religious beliefs different from theirs, so they stir up hatred and animosity.

□ 1450

I was totally against the hate crimes bill. And yet this is a group that wanted a hate crimes bill, yet they're stirring up hate. As a Christian, it is my prayer that those in the Southern Poverty Law Center that are so filled with jealousy and hate and animosity will come to know the peace that passes all understanding that will allow this Nation to heal so many wounds that will only fester with a group like that stirring up hatred. We will continue to hope and pray for such peace and the complete diminishment and dissolution of hatred of such a vile nature within the hearts of those people there, so they could come to the point of being able to hold hands and sing songs and hymns together as so many did around this country on 9/12 of 2001, as I've done with others, different races, creeds, right here in Washington, D.C., because we share a love for our Nation and a love for God. And when we do that, there's no hyphenated American.

That was the one thing, with all the heartache, the anguish on 9/12 of 2001, that was so amazing. We were Americans. We were not hyphenated anything. We were Americans. We were one people. Out of many, we came together as one.

And it continues to be my hope and prayer that groups that stir up hate like the Southern Poverty Law Center and brand others as hate in an attempt to disguise their own will come to know peace and will come to know love and will take the example of the man whose bust is down in the rotunda as well, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who advocated to the very end peace and the love that Jesus showed to all of us. May the Southern Poverty Law Center find such love and such grace.

We also had a story here, April 17, by Helle Dale, Congressional Hearing Produces Shocker on Benghazi:

Kudos to members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for squarely placing Benghazi on the table at today's hearing

with Secretary of State John Kerry. Kerry's answers were nothing less than shocking.

What we learned is that State is conducting yet another internal review of Benghazi, initiated by Kerry himself immediately after taking office and allegedly due soon. This amounts to a huge indictment of the credibility of Kerry's predecessor Hillary Clinton and of the investigation by the State Department's Accountability Review Board. Clearly, even John Kerry is not confident in the Obama administration's version of events.

Kerry promised the committee that he would "clear the air," though he also repeatedly used the phrase that clearing the air needs to be done "so we can move on" to far more important issues.

I am so grateful to Secretary Kerry for taking that position. We do need to get to the truth. The dead at Benghazi, the dead Americans, cry out for truth. Those who were harmed and hurt, Americans there, deserve the truth. Hopefully we will get that.

Mr. Speaker, with so much suffering and anguish right now in America, it is still the greatest nation in the history of the world. May God guide the leadership in this country that we don't drop the ball and fail on our watch, that we show ourselves to be worthy recipients of the gifts of liberty given to us by prior generations, all coming, as the Founders noted, as a gift from God.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. CON. RES. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that John Arthur "Jack" Johnson should receive a posthumous pardon for the racially motivated conviction in 1913 that diminished the athletic, cultural, and historic significance of Jack Johnson and unduly tarnished his reputation; the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, April 19, 2013, at 11 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1160. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's FY 2012 Foreign Language Skill Proficiency Bonus Report; to the Committee on Armed Services.



1161. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report for fiscal years 2009-2010 on the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 10405, section 306; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1162. A letter from the President and CEO, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting the Corporation's 2011 annual report on the provision of services to minority and diverse audiences by public broadcasting entities and public telecommunication entities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1163. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting annual financial report as required by the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act for FY 2012; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1164. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the National Emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism that was declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1165. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablock Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1166. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for External Affairs, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's annual report for fiscal year 2012 on the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act of 2002; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1167. A letter from the President and CEO, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting the Department's Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act of 2002 Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1168. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting eighth annual report on crime victims' rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1169. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report for fiscal year 2012 on foreign aviation authorities to which the Administrator provided services in the preceding fiscal year; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1170. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0772; Directorate Identifier 2007-SW-053-AD; Amendment 39-17393; AD 2013-05-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1171. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1453; Directorate Identifier 2009-SW-46-AD; Amendment 39-17394; AD 2013-05-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1172. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1417; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-159-AD; Amendment 39-17382; AD 2013-05-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1173. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; REIMS ABIATION S.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1346; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-047-AD; Amendment 39-17401; AD 2013-06-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1174. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1077; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-146-AD; Amendment 39-17384; AD 2013-05-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1175. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0150; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-234-AD; Amendment 39-17399; AD 2013-06-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1176. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30891; Amdt. No. 3526] received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1177. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30892; Amdt. No. 3527] received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1178. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0085; Directorate Identifier 2011-SW-004-AD; Amendment 39-17389; AD 2013-05-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1179. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1016; Directorate Identifier 2010-SW-009-AD; Amendment 39-17386; AD 2013-05-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 527. A bill to amend the Helium Act to complete the privatization of the Federal helium reserve in a competitive market fashion that ensures stability in the helium markets while protecting the interests of American taxpayers, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-42). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mr. SALMON):

H.R. 1613. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide for the proper Federal management and oversight of transboundary hydrocarbon reservoirs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 1614. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to authorize agricultural producers to establish and contribute to tax-exempt farm risk management accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 1615. A bill to provide for a study by the Institute of Medicine on gaps in mental health services and how these gaps can increase the risk of violent acts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 1616. A bill to promote energy savings in residential and commercial buildings and industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Science, Space, and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr.

CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 1617. A bill to create an emergency jobs program that will fund 2,242,000 positions during fiscal years 2014 and 2015; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Agriculture, the Judiciary, Science, Space, and Technology, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1618. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the dollar limitation on employer-provided group term life insurance that can be excluded from the gross income of the employee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. CARTER):

H.R. 1619. A bill to authorize the issuance of United States bonds to fund Alzheimer's research; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ENYART, Mr. FARR, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. SHUSTER, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 1620. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for amounts paid by a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces for a new State license or certification required by reason of a permanent change in the duty station of such member to another State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HONDA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. MENG, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 1621. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the 2010 increase in the deduction for start-up expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLAY, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 1622. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to ensure fairness and transparency in contracting with small business concerns; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD (for herself, Mr. COOK, Mr. RUIZ, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 1623. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make publicly available certain information about pending and completed claims for compensation under the laws administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 1624. A bill to safeguard the Crime Victims Fund; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 1625. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to prohibit the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, and use of coal tar sealants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself and Mr. GARRETT):

H.R. 1626. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission from issuing rules requiring the disclosure of an issuer's expenditures for political activities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself and Mr. DELANEY):

H.R. 1627. A bill to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to require certain investment advisers to pay fees to help cover the costs of inspecting and examining investment advisers under such Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. NUNES (for himself, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 1628. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for reporting and disclosure by State and local public employee retirement pension plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1629. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to make permanent qualified school construction bonds and qualified zone academy bonds, to treat qualified zone academy bonds as specified tax credit bonds, and to modify the private business contribution requirement for qualified zone academy bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLT (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MORAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WALZ, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. HONDA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Ms. MENG, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. CHU, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. KEATING, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. POCAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. DELBENE,

Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. POLIS, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 1630. A bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 1631. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that members of the Armed Forces serving in a combat zone automatically receive the education benefits to which they are entitled; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND (for himself, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. ENYART, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina):

H.R. 1632. A bill to ensure that the Federal government is able to receive the maximum return on its investment in the rural essential community facilities loan and grant programs and effective services to rural communities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 1633. A bill to provide for the conveyance of small parcels of National Forest System land and small parcels of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management to private landowners, State, county, and local governments, or Indian tribes whose lands share a boundary with the National Forest System land or public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOUSTANY (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. SCHOCK):

H.R. 1634. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase participation in medical flexible spending arrangements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. POLIS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FARR, and Mr. MORAN):

H.R. 1635. A bill to establish the National Commission on Federal Marijuana Policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Financial Services, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California (for herself, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1636. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit certain State election administration officials from actively participating in electoral campaigns; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BARTON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FLORES, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. YODER, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. AMASH):

H.R. 1637. A bill to amend the provisions of title 40, United States Code, commonly known as the Davis-Bacon Act, to raise the threshold dollar amount of contracts subject to the prevailing wage requirements of such

provisions; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JONES, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. SOUTHERLAND):

H.R. 1638. A bill to repeal the authority to conduct certain censuses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GIBSON (for himself and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 1639. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. HANNA, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. PALAZZO):

H.R. 1640. A bill to amend titles 10 and 32, United States Code, to enhance capabilities to prepare for and respond to cyber emergencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. CLYBURN):

H.R. 1641. A bill to change the date for regularly scheduled Federal elections and establish polling place hours; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Ms. HANABUSA, and Mr. HECK of Washington):

H.R. 1642. A bill to protect the eligibility for Federal employment and access to classified information for Department of Defense civilian employees who may incur financial hardships as a result of furloughs dictated by sequestration; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Ms. HANABUSA):

H.R. 1643. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow penalty-free withdrawals from the Federal Thrift Savings Fund to employees who are furloughed as a result of the Federal budget sequester; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 1644. A bill to impose a limitation on the maximum amount of crop insurance premiums paid by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, to repeal the authority to provide direct payments for producers of certain major agricultural commodities and peanuts, to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from making payments to the Brazilian Cotton Institute, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJAN of New Mexico:

H.R. 1645. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. GRIMM, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 1646. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to provide an exception

from the member business loan cap for loans made to aid in the recovery from a disaster; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan:

H.R. 1647. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Great Lakes basin initiative for agricultural nonpoint source pollution prevention; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 1648. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to expand coverage under the Act, to increase protections for whistleblowers, to increase penalties for high gravity violations, to adjust penalties for inflation, to provide rights for victims or their family members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 1649. A bill to provide whistleblower protections to certain workers in the offshore oil and gas industry; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1650. A bill to provide for nuclear weapons abolition and economic conversion in accordance with District of Columbia Initiative Measure Number 37 of 1992, while ensuring environmental restoration and clean-energy conversion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 1651. A bill to transfer certain facilities, easements, and rights-of-way to Fort Sumner Irrigation District, New Mexico; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. POLIS (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. HAHN, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. HOLT, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. ESTY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIMES, Mr. SIREs, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. CHU, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. FARR, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LEWIS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KIL-

DEE, Mr. WATT, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BEN RAY LUJAN of New Mexico, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. WALZ, Mr. KIND, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. GARCIA, Ms. WATERS, Mr. NADLER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 1652. A bill to end discrimination based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in public schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RENACCI (for himself, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. JOYCE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LATTI, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 1653. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition and celebration of the Pro Football Hall of Fame; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RENACCI (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BARBER, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. MEEHAN):

H.R. 1654. A bill to improve the accuracy and transparency of the Federal budget process; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 1655. A bill to amend the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to require States to delay certifying the results of regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office in order to ensure the counting of any marked absentee ballots of absent overseas uniformed services voters that are collected by the Presidential designee under such Act for delivery to State election officials; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SABLON:

H.R. 1656. A bill to amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the employment services provided under that Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. STUTZMAN:

H.R. 1657. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to improve the supplemental nutrition assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. BEN RAY LUJAN of New Mexico, Mr. POLIS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. HONDA, Mr. JONES, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. FALOMAVEGA, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOSAR, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 1658. A bill to help fulfill the Federal mandate to provide higher educational opportunities for Native American Indians; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. GARDNER):

H.R. 1659. A bill to provide for utilizing energy savings performance contracts and utility energy service contracts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARLETTA (for himself and Ms. NORTON):

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. POLIS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HAHN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. NADLER, Ms. MENG, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. HOLT):

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the National Day of Silence in bringing attention to anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender name-calling, bullying, and harassment faced by individuals in schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. BARBER, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ENYART, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HAHN, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NOLAN, Ms.

NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SIREs, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Chained Consumer Price Index should not be used to calculate cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H. Res. 169. A resolution expressing support for designation of Saint Louis, Missouri, as the "National Chess Capital" to enhance awareness of the educational benefits of chess and to encourage schools and community centers to engage in chess programs to promote problem solving, critical thinking, spatial awareness, and goal setting; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HALL, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. POE of Texas):

H. Res. 170. A resolution recognizing the Falkland Islands referendum in favor of retaining their status as a British Overseas Territory; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HIGGINS (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. OWENS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Ms. BASS, and Ms. MENG):

H. Res. 171. A resolution condemning the Republic of the Sudan for its actions to pardon Mubarak Mustafa, who was responsible for the escape of two men convicted of the assassination of John Granville on January 1, 2008, and calling on the United States Department of State to continue to include Sudan on the list of state sponsors of terrorism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 1613.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 1614.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the enumerated powers listed in Article I, Section 8, which include the power to "regulate commerce . . . among the several States . . ."

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 1615.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 1616.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 1617.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1618.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The attached bill is constitutional under Article I, Section VIII: "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes".

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1619.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States; To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; and to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 2 & 4 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 1620.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 1621.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8 cl. 1 and cl. 1.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 1622.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

[The Congress shall have the power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD:

H.R. 1623.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 1624.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause I

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1625.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 1626.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section

8, Clause 1: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;"

In addition to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution: "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;"

In addition to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof"

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 1627.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 1628.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1629.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article XVI of the Constitution—Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes . . .

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 1630.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 1631.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8.

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND:

H.R. 1632.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this legislation is based is found in Article I Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution which grants Congress the power to provide for the general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 1633.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. BOUSTANY:

H.R. 1634.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Sixteenth Amendment: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on in-

comes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1635.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1, 3 and 18 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 1636.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 1637.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Because this legislation adjusts the formula the federal government uses to spend money on federal contracts, it is authorized by the Constitution under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which grants Congress its spending power.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 1638.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 2 notes the need for an Enumeration of the people necessary for the apportionment of Congressional districts. That is the true purpose of the Census Bureau. This legislation seeks to return the Census Bureau to the Constitutional intent of the Founding Fathers by eliminating non-Constitutional additional enumerations that the Bureau undertakes today.

By Mr. GIBSON:

H.R. 1639.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1 and 3 of Section 8 of Article 1

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 1640.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 1641.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to the Congress by Article I. Section 4., Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 1642.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. Article I, Section 8, Clause 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 1643.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. Article I, Section 8, Clause 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1644.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among

the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico:

H.R. 1645.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 1646.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 (General Welfare Clause)

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan:

H.R. 1647.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H.R. 1648.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of Section 8, Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H.R. 1649.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of Section 8, Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1650.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clauses 1 and 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 1651.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 1652.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 3

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution (Commerce)

By Mr. RENACCI:

H.R. 1653.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 states "The Congress shall have Power . . . To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.

By Mr. RENACCI:

H.R. 1654.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution, and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 1655.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress as stated in Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SABLON:

H.R. 1656.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States.

Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. STUTZMAN:

H.R. 1657.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution bestows upon Congress the authority "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian Tribes."

Congress is within its constitutionally prescribed role to reform, limit, or abolish programs maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture, a body which has regulated interstate commerce under the auspices of Congress.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 1658.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 1659.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof . . .

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 32: Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. TITUS, Mr. GRAYSON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 148: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 164: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 184: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 207: Mr. BRIDENSTINE and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 268: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 324: Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 330: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 352: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 375: Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 377: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. GRAYSON, and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 411: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 431: Mr. HIMES and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 456: Ms. BASS.

H.R. 490: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 493: Mr. LONG and Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 495: Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 496: Mr. HURT.

H.R. 497: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 506: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 517: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 519: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KIND, and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.

H.R. 523: Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H.R. 532: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 556: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

H.R. 594: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 611: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 612: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 627: Mr. McCAUL, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COSTA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. DeLAURO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 628: Mr. O'ROURKE and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 647: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. FINCHER, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H.R. 666: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 671: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 683: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 719: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 721: Mr. WOMACK and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 724: Mr. LONG and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

H.R. 760: Mr. LABRADOR and Ms. ROSLEHTINEN.

H.R. 763: Mr. TIPTON, Mr. STEWART, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 786: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 792: Mr. SHUSTER and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H.R. 793: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 805: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. COFFMAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BOUTSTANY.

H.R. 807: Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. REED, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. WOODALL, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 833: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 850: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. STEWART, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 851: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. SIREs, and Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 896: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 914: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 920: Mr. MAFFEL.

H.R. 924: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 949: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 990: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1024: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1141: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 1149: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1151: Mr. FORBES, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 1155: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1187: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1199: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1201: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 1249: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 1265: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1267: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1286: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 1288: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1292: Mr. CHAFFETZ and Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 1295: Mr. WATT.

H.R. 1303: Mr. AMODEI and Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 1304: Mr. STUTZMAN and Mr. HUELSKAMP.

H.R. 1310: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1334: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 1380: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1386: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. STUTZMAN, and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 1404: Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 1413: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 1414: Mr. POCAN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. O'ROURKE, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1417: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona and Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 1428: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 1432: Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. ENYART, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HALL, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H.R. 1470: Mr. MORAN and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1474: Mr. RANGEL and Ms. SCHA-KOWSKY.

H.R. 1485: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1497: Ms. FOX.

H.R. 1549: Mr. LATTI and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1552: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 1553: Mr. COTTON, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. YODER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. DAINES, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. COFFMAN, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 1565: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. LAN-GEVIN.

H.R. 1571: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. COLE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 1605: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. DeLAURO.

H. Con. Res. 16: Mr. JORDAN, Mr. REED, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. BRIDENSTINE.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. CONYERS.

H. Res. 36: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H. Res. 108: Mr. LEWIS.

H. Res. 166: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.